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Montana Department of Corrections

2007 Biennial Report

Three offenders supervised in community corrections programs work in a truss assembly plant.

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Montana Department of Corrections 2007 Biennial Report

To the people of the state of Montana

Gov. Brian Schweitzer
Director Mike Ferriter

Our Mission

The Montana Department of Corrections enhances public safety, promotes positive change in offender behavior, reintegrates offenders into the community and supports victims of crime.

NOTE: The narrative contained in this report reflects activities and conditions during 2005-06.

Acknowledgements

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Photos: Karen Vaughn, Gail Boese, Mike Aldrich
Each division and bureau for contributing their time, talents, advice and information to this report

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

BRIAN SCHWEITZER, GOVERNOR

STATE OF MONTANA

1539 11TH AVENUE

(406) 444-3930
FAX (406) 444-4920

PO BOX 201301
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-1301

Corrections Principles

Since the beginning of the Schweitzer administration, Department of Corrections' issues have been of primary importance. Faced with a constantly growing adult offender population, increasingly difficult juvenile offenders, overcrowded prisons, heavy workloads and thousands of felony arrest warrants waiting to be served, the administration recognizes the need for clear policy and direction.

The following are Gov. Brian Schweitzer's guiding principles for corrections:

- Public safety underlies all decisions.
- The needs of crime victims and the obligation of offenders to make restitution to those victimized by their crimes will be recognized by corrections programs and officials.
- Rehabilitation services, with an emphasis on community programs, are essential in restoring offenders to productive, law-abiding citizens.
- Society, through its government, is responsible for managing offenders; government correctional facilities are preferred over private, for-profit operations.
- Incarceration of offenders should take place in Montana rather than out of state.

Gov. Brian Schweitzer

Director Mike Ferriter

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"

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Accomplishments

- Installed a new telephone system offering cheaper calls for inmates at Montana State Prison, Montana Women's Prison and Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility. The short-term contract resulted in a nearly 75 percent reduction in the cost of a typical 30-minute long-distance call.

- Complied with all 18 mandates contained in the settlement of a lawsuit filed against the department over medical, dental and mental health care at Montana State Prison. A federal judge dismissed the claims.

- Collaborated with the Department of Public Health and Human Services in hiring a behavioral health program facilitator to ensure mentally ill offenders receive appropriate and consistent care.

- Reached agreement with a major labor union to increase the starting wage of correctional officers at Montana State Prison and launched a pilot project to provide transportation for prison staff living in Butte and Anaconda. The efforts helped eliminate a shortage of almost 50 officers at the prison.

- Came within less than 1 percent of projecting actual expenditures of $125.5 million in FY2006.

- Opened the START (Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition) center at Warm Springs as an option to sending to prison those offenders who violate conditions of their community supervision. The pilot project diverted more than 70 percent of offenders from prison in its first months.

- Hired a native cultural officer responsible for working with American Indian offenders before sentencing in an effort to bridge cultural barriers and find alternatives to prison.

- Awarded contracts to two private, nonprofit corporations for the construction and operation of two treatment centers serving offenders convicted two or more times of methamphetamine possession. An 80-bed facility at Lewistown for men and a 40-bed center in Boulder for women are expected to open in April 2007.

- Modernized and expanded the dairy at Montana State Prison to double the number of cows that can be milked at one time and increase milk production

- Continued in-house adaptation of a new computerized offender tracking system used in several other states. The project will replace an antiquated program and is expected to be complete by the end of 2007.

- Opened the first sweat lodge at Montana Women's Prison offering American Indian inmates access to native cultural worship.

- Started using electronic monitors to detect alcohol consumption by felony DUI offenders on probation or parole in the Billings area.

- Worked with a private, nonprofit company in Billings to expand the prerelease center, move the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center from the women's prison, and open a chemical dependency program.

- Improved community-based services through reentry programs and prevention options through the Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program, resulting fewer secure-care placements and closure of a wing at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility.

- Improved medical staffing at Montana State Prison by hiring a physician and filling multiple nursing positions.

- Worked with Gallatin County and a private, nonprofit company to establish a prerelease center in Bozeman.

- Successfully completed Montana's first two cases of victim-offender dialogues, in which survivors of deliberate homicides victims met face-to-face with offenders in prison to discuss details of the crime and its effect on families.

Director's Message

By Mike Ferriter, Director
Department of Corrections

When I took this job, I heard from several individuals wondering if I was moving to Deer Lodge.

It struck me that their question should not be surprising. To many people, corrections *is* Montana State Prison; corrections *is* locking people up, punishing them for what they did, then turning them loose and hoping for the best.

Not even close.

Make no mistake: Montana State Prison – as well as the Montana Women's Prison, regional prisons and Crossroads Correctional Center – is the foundation of the adult secure-care system in Montana. Their staffs perform incredible feats every day in maintaining safe and effective operations under some of the most difficult conditions anywhere in corrections.

Corrections is about correcting – helping adult and juvenile offenders correct their behavior, their lives and their role in society so they can return to communities and live among us as law-abiding citizens with the ability to hold jobs, maintain relationships and rebuild lives.

Certainly exceptions will always exist, and this scenario does not fit all offenders. But they are a minority and we cannot be discouraged by those.

That's why corrections is not just prison. That's why 77 out of every 100 offenders under supervision of the Department of Corrections are in programs other than prison. They are in a prerelease center, on probation or parole, or at a youth transition center, in juvenile parole, boot camp, revocation center or treatment program.

These are the community corrections programs for adults and juveniles that complement our secure operations such as the men's and women's prisons, and the Pine Hills and Riverside youth correctional facilities. These programs continue efforts aimed at teaching offenders job skills; helping them find employment and furthering their education; providing treatment for drugs, alcohol and criminal sexual behavior; and supplying life skills training, mental health counseling and parenting skills.

The term is "re-entry" and refers to the kind of preparation needed to help offenders succeed when in the community. The goal is to give offenders of all ages the tools they need to craft lives built on obeying laws and respecting others. It's better for offenders, safer for society and cheaper for taxpayers to rehabilitate and return offenders to communities than to lock them up for decades.

We have many partners in what we do. Private, nonprofit Montana corporations run prerelease centers and treatment programs for us; counties provide valuable jail space as temporary housing for offenders confronting an overcrowded corrections system; employers provide crucial jobs to offenders; private practice counselors and therapists treat offenders in communities; and those in the criminal justice system work with us to find the best placement for offenders.

But we have a difficult task. The number of offenders continues to rise about 6 percent a year. Sex offenders are becoming more prevalent and society's attitude toward these criminals – regardless of their crime – has evolved into one of little tolerance in most communities. And therapists in this field are hard to find. Victims demand to know what's occurring with those who victimized them. And methamphetamine has become a mind-boggling blight, to the point that about half of our inmates are in prison for meth-related crimes.

The list of accomplishments on the preceding page of this report gives a glimpse into the department's initiatives taken over the past two years to address some of these problems in innovative ways. While we will not know for some time how well these efforts work, we know we don't have the option to stand idle.

We are dedicated to tackling these problems, while keeping our focus on public safety by providing effective and accountable programming, both in the community and in our secure correctional facilities. As we make progress, perhaps more people will understand the wide array of services that corrections provides for the benefit of all Montanans.

DOC Advisory Council

Gov. Brian Schweitzer revised the Department of Corrections Advisory Council in 2005 and asked it to study the corrections system in Montana. He requested a focus on overcrowded prisons and the mental health and human service needs of offenders.

He told the 24-member council to develop options to promote safe communities, slow the growth of the prison population, reduce recidivism, provide treatment for mental illness and substance abuse, and find ways for the Corrections Department and Department of Public Health and Human Services to coordinate care.

The council created a subcommittee to conduct the study, and the six members chose to focus on ways to improve services and programs for offenders both behind bars and in Montana communities. The subcommittee developed recommendations to give more assistance to offenders as they attempt to lead productive, law-abiding lives and avoid prison.

The list included financial incentives to provide increased services to offenders in the community, and modifying drug courts to deal with mentally ill as well.

Mikie Baker-Hajek
Dorothy Bradley
Tim Callahan
Dave Castle

Mike Cooney
John Bohlinger
George Corn

William Dial
Steve Gallus

Gail Gutsche
Joe Hegel
Emery Jones
Penny Kipp

Red Menahan
Bob Ross
Emily Salois
Trudi Schmidt

Not pictured:
Adam Gartner
Larry Jent
Carl Venne
Valarie Weber

Jim Shockley
Veronica Small-Eastman
Allan Underdal

Director's Office

Bill Fleiner, Investigations and Compliance Monitoring Bureau chief

Diana Koch, Legal Services Bureau chief

Ted Ward, administrative officer

Myrna Omholt-Mason, administrative assistant

Bob Anez, communication director

The director's office provides leadership and sets policy for the department. It acts as the primary liaison with other state agencies, including the Legislature, and represents the department to the general public. The office's functions lend support and assistance to all operations, facilities and divisions within the Department of Corrections.

The office includes the following functions:

The **Legal Services Bureau** consists of five attorneys and a paralegal. The bureau represents the department in litigation in trial and appellate courts and before administrative law judges and bodies. A large percentage of the litigation consists of inmates filing civil rights claims and state and federal challenges to the legality of their incarceration.

The bureau provides the department and its divisions and facilities with verbal and written legal advice, on a day-to-day basis, regarding the sentencing, care and custody of offenders; human resources matters; contracts; policy; land management; and all issues relating to the department's role as an executive branch agency, including administrative rulemaking and legislative services.

The **Investigation and Compliance Monitoring Bureau** has seven staff and a bureau chief. The bureau has three units.

The compliance monitoring unit audits all functions of the department and contracted facilities to determine adherence to policies and procedures, contract agreements, and safety and emergency response requirements. Best-practice applications are measured by acceptable standards adopted by the American Correctional Association and the National Institute of Corrections. Compliance monitoring includes safety program and the management of safety officers for all of department operations. This program addresses safety and accident prevention, early return-to-work programs and safety training in the department and applicable contracted facilities. Best practices for safety usually follow standards adopted by the federal government's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Montana State Fund, the state Risk Management and Tort Defense Division, and the Montana Cultural Act.

The emergency preparedness and response unit maintains and tests the department's emergency response and notification system. The unit follows the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) fundamental principals of emergency activism which are mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. National Incident Management System compliance for incident management and training are adopted standards in the department as directed by presidential, Homeland Security and gubernatorial directives. Coordination with department facilities,

contracted facilities, and other state and federal agencies is managed through a statewide emergency planners team. Other functions of the unit include interoperable communications and coordination with the state Concealed Weapons Advisory Committee.

The investigation unit is an independent function responsible for criminal and administrative investigations involving offenders and staff. Unit staff investigates suspected violations of policy and procedure, and criminal behavior of both offenders and staff, and provides assistance to local, state and federal law enforcement. The unit is located at Montana State Prison and includes two investigators and two support personnel, and a crime analyst working with the Department of Justice as a result of Homeland Security funding and a memorandum of understanding for the management of the Montana Antiterrorism Information Center. The investigators and bureau chief are peace officers of the state of Montana as prescribed through a memorandum of understanding with the attorney general.

The **communications office** is the department's primary contact for citizens and the news media seeking information about the department, its programs, services and issues. The communications director fields these inquiries and ensures they are answered promptly and accurately. The office maintains contacts with TV, print and broadcast media, as well as key state government policymakers in an effort to ensure they are kept updated on department initiatives. The director helps department staff in developing a cohesive message regarding department programs, projects and plans in order that taxpayers have a clear understanding of how the agency operates. Also, the office schedules newspaper, radio and TV interviews with the director and other department staff. The director coordinates with staff to prepare news releases regarding the department and works with public information officers (PIOs) in department facilities on developing news releases. In recent years, the job of agency PIOs has expanded to include playing key roles in the coordinated state emergency plan for natural disasters, terrorist events and other emergencies.

The Victim Services Office is the contact point for victims of crime and their families. The victim information specialist and the functions of her office are discussed on Pages 11 and 12.

For related statistical information, see Appendix A

Corrections Director Mike Ferriter is interviewed by a news crew from KTVQ-TV at the Montana Women's Prison in Billings.

Victim Services

The Department of Corrections victim information specialist in the director's office carries out the agency's mission to support victims of crime by directing programs that inform, involve, educate and empower victims whose offenders are under department supervision. The specialist collaborates with the department and Board of Pardons and Parole victim information officers, who report directly to their facility or program managers.

Sally K. Hilander, victim information specialist

Offender information

Crime victims report that they feel less threatened when they know about the offender's location, custody level, hearing dates and release from prison or community supervision. The opportunity to participate in offender placement decisions can empower victims. For these reasons, notification is the cornerstone of our victim services strategy.

DOC contracts with a private vendor to provide the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) service — an automated telephone system that provides updated custody information 24 hours per day, seven days a week, about offenders in prison. Victims may register for confidential VINE notification by telephone, on the Internet at www.vinelink.com or directly through the department's victim information specialist. The specialist and the Information Technology Bureau collaborate with Appriss Co., provider of the VINE service, to maintain and improve victim understanding and use of the system.

Montana State Prison maintains a confidential victim database. With this, the prison's records office provides notification to victims who have asked to be told when an offender's status changes. The victim information officers at the men's prison, Montana Women's Prison and the Board of Pardons and Parole are other direct contacts for victims.

Victims and other members of the public can access basic conviction and custody information about offenders via the Internet service called Correctional Offender Network (CON). This can be reached via the State of Montana Web site at http://mt.gov or the department's Web site at www.cor.mt.gov. The agency's site also provides access to information about VINE and other victim programs. In addition, the site has links to the Montana Department of Justice's sexual and violent offender registry and crime victims compensation program.

Referrals

The victim information specialist answers a toll-free information hotline at (888) 223-6332 for victims seeking: (1) custody information about offenders; (2) referrals to domestic violence intervention services and shelters, sexual assault crisis counseling and other public and private agencies; and (3) assistance identifying prosecution and victim/witness advocates in Montana's 56 counties.

CON
Correctional Offenders Network
Correctional Status Online

www.cor.mt.gov

VINELink

www.vinelink.com

Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE): (800) 456-3076

DOC Victims Hotline: (888) 223-6332

For related statistical information, see Appendix B

Involve and empower

The Crime Victims Advisory Council is a volunteer board appointed by the department director to represent victim concerns and interests in developing agency policy, procedures and draft legislation. Council meetings typically include tours of correctional facilities and a variety of staff programs to increase members' understanding of the corrections system so that they can educate others. Voting members are victims of crime and victim advocates. Other members represent department programs and facilities, the governor's office, the attorney general's office and other private and public victim service agencies. The victim information specialist is staff liaison to the council. A member of the advisory council serves on the Corrections Advisory Council.

Restorative Justice

Victims began meeting face-to-face with offenders in 2006 in the department's victim-offender dialogue pilot project. The first two cases brought together offenders convicted of deliberate homicide and surviving family members. The department modeled its project after successful programs in other states. Victim-offender dialogues offer victims an opportunity to obtain answers about the crime that only the offender can provide. The dialogue occurs after many months of careful preparation by the victim information specialist and trained volunteer facilitators. The department plans to add an "offender apology letter bank" to its restorative justice program in 2007. This will provide an alternative to victim-offender dialogue for victims who do not want direct contact with their offenders. The Crime Victims Advisory Council is consulting with other states as it drafts policy and procedure for department review.

Victim services training

The victim information specialist participates in Montana Law Enforcement Academy training for probation and parole officers and for county victim/witness advocates. The curriculum includes VINE, victim-offender dialogue and victim sensitivity. The Montana State Prison victim information officer conducts ongoing training to increase staff awareness of victim issues. The prison periodically hosts training for county victim/witness advocates from around Montana.

Treasure State Correctional Training Center stresses awareness of victim issues in every facet of its treatment program. Volunteers conduct a victim impact panel at the boot camp to confront offenders and hold them accountable for their crimes. Under direction of center staff, offenders have provided firewood for senior citizens, cleaned up parks and a local creek, shoveled snow, filled sandbags for flooding, and prepared the Powell County Fairgrounds for civic events.

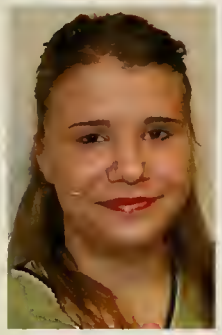
The Youth Services Division also includes community projects in its programming, as a means of teaching juvenile offenders the importance of giving back to the communities they have harmed.

The Collections Unit in the Administrative and Financial Services Division coordinates the collection of crime victim restitution from adult felony offenders under department supervision – a function formerly handled by Montana's county clerks of court. The 2002 Legislature authorized the consolidated program, which is funded entirely by offenders. The unit has disbursed more than $5.9 million to victims in court-ordered restitution from adult felony offenders since Oct. 1, 2003.

Corrections Director Mike Ferriter talks with Anita Richards, a crime survivor from Seeley Lake who was honored nationally in 2005 for her support of victim service programs.

Administrative & Financial Services

Rhonda Schaffer, administrator



Kara Sperle, Budget and Program Planning Bureau chief

Kimberly Timm, Accounting Bureau chief

Gary Willems, Contracts and Facility Management Bureau chief

The Administrative and Financial Services Division was created in 2006 from elements of the former Centralized Services Division. It is responsible for managing the department's $126 million-a-year budget. The division supports the department's mission and serves Montana taxpayers by providing financially and contractually responsible solutions and support to all department employees and divisions, other governmental agencies, victims of crimes and the general public.

The division is located in Helena and has offices at Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge and Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City. The division has three bureaus.

The **Budget and Program Planning Bureau** oversees a $252 million biennial budget, of which 91 percent comes from the general fund. The bureau chief's responsibilities include federal grants management, the executive planning process, fiscal note development and tracking, participation in union negotiations, accounting for budget changes, and developing monthly budget status reports.

The **Accounting Bureau** is responsible for all activity associated with the collections unit, general ledger, payroll, vehicle fleet management and records retention and storage, as well as the management of all financial activity associated with federal grants. The bureau chief is also responsible for the financial compliance audit. The **Collections Unit** has disbursed more than $5.9 million to victims in court-ordered restitution from adult felony offenders since Oct. 1, 2003, when the responsibility was shifted from clerks of District Court. In addition, the unit has collected $470,000 in community supervision fees from offenders.

The **Contracts and Facility Management Bureau** manages the development and oversight of more than 250 contracts and facility leases. The bureau is also responsible for facilitation and/or coordination of procurement activities, cellular phone assignment, tracking, and reporting, and the fueling/procurement card programs.

The department received an unqualified opinion on its FY2005-06 financial-compliance audit by the Legislative Audit Division.

Quick Facts

Biennial budget (millions).....$267
Number of contracts.....225
Contracts value (millions)....$54.5

For related statistical information, see Appendix C

Adult Community Corrections

The Adult Community Corrections Division supervises 77 percent of the more than 12,000 offenders who are the Department of Corrections' responsibility. Two years ago, the figure was 75 percent. The offenders are managed in a variety of programs, including alcohol and drug treatment facilities, a boot camp, prerelease centers, a sanction and revocation center, probation and parole, and an assessment center. The division is dedicated to effective, professional supervision, sanctions and the development of programs offering alternatives to prison.

The **Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC)** is a gatekeeper for offenders sentenced by a judge to the supervision of the Department of Corrections. This 144-bed facility usually has a daily population of 138 to 141 offenders.

These offenders, who have been sentenced to supervision of the department, are evaluated for placements in community corrections programs rather than sending them directly to prison. These "DOC commits" are subjected to mental health, chemical dependency and sex offender assessments. If necessary, an offender may be placed in treatment programming at MASC, prior to being considered for placement in a community program. This information, along with the offender's behavior while at MASC, helps the department determine the appropriate placement.

The $5.5 million addition to the Great Falls Prerelease Center, under construction in September 2006, opened its doors late in the year.

About 75 percent of offenders who enter MASC are placed in community-based programs rather than prison. MASC also serves as a sanction facility for those offenders who violate conditions of their probation, parole or prerelease placement. This feature provides yet another opportunity to correct criminal behavior and avoid prison. Statistics indicate the department has more than met its goal of diverting half of the adult offenders from secure facilities through MASC. A similar model for female offenders is a joint venture between the department and a private, nonprofit organization in Billings. The program, recently moved from the Montana Women's Prison, has experienced results similar to MASC.

The **Probation and Parole Bureau** is the backbone of adult community corrections, with 166 officers shouldering responsibility for supervising about 8,100 offenders in communities throughout Montana. The bureau has 23 field offices and eight offices in institutions. Traditional officers have 70-100 offenders on their caseloads and many officers specialize in sex offenders, mental

health cases, DUI offenders, boot camp graduates, conditionally released offenders and writing presentence investigations.

The role of probation and parole officers in the intensive supervision program (ISP), a form of adult supervision in which offenders live at home and hold jobs while being monitored electronically, was expanded in 2005. DOC uses ISP as a tool to sanction offenders who violate the terms of their supervision by using drugs or alcohol. This program provides short-term intervention and, in some cases, intensive chemical dependency treatment at the probation and parole office. The number of offenders on probation, parole or conditional release grows at an annual rate of about 7 percent, as the department makes greater use of a less-costly option to prison. Maintaining an offender on probation or parole costs about $3.75 a day, compared with more than $70 daily in prison. The work of probation and parole officers includes home visits and case management tasks, preparation of pre-sentence investigations, court testimony and thousands of miles of travel every year.

In 2006, each of the six regions was able to contract with chemical dependency, mental health, and employment counselors who are housed in most of the larger offices. This has had two benefits. Offenders needing these services have minimal waiting periods, and officers and counselors can take a more collaborative approach to better assist offenders.

Two **day-reporting programs** were developed in Kalispell and Glendive during 2006. The program allows another alternative to incarceration for those offenders who have been unsuccessful with their community supervision.

The **Community Corrections Contracts Unit** is responsible for overseeing contracts between the state and the six prerelease centers, as well as the programs offering DUI and drug treatment.

The **DUI treatment programs** are WATCh (Warm Springs Addictions Treatment and Change) programs located at Warm Springs and Glendive. The former opened in 2002 and has a capacity of 106 offenders. The latter started in 2005 at the former Eastmont Human Services Center and houses 40. The six-month intensive treatment programs each has a 74 percent success rate, measured by the portion of graduates who have violated neither laws nor rules during the duration of their sentences. WATCh West has graduated 432 offenders since it opened. Both programs are operated under contract with the state by Community Counseling and Correctional Services Inc., a Butte-based private, nonprofit company.

The same company also operates Connections Corrections, a 60-day **chemical dependency treatment program** with a capacity of about 50 offenders located in the same building as WATCh West at Warm Springs. The Connections Corrections Program East is located in Butte with a capacity of 40.

Pam Bunke, administrator

Ron Alsbury, Probation and Parole Bureau chief

Cathy Gordon, Interstate Compact Unit manager

Dan Maloughney, MASC supervisor

Dan Burden, TSCTC superintendent

Kerry Pribnow, contract program manager

Prerelease centers in Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, Helena and Missoula provide space for 800 men and women as they transition from prison to their communities or try to get their lives in order to avoid prison. The department has worked with private, nonprofit organizations to create 169 beds since January 2005. This 27 percent increase in capacity comes from a 65-bed expansion of the Billings prerelease centers, 40 beds at the Great Falls Prerelease Center, 34 beds at the Helena Prerelease Center and 30 beds in the Gallatin County Re-entry Center, which opened in December 2005 at Bozeman. The department is proposing creation of a seventh prerelease center in northwestern Montana to serve offenders in that area of the state.

Offenders from the Treasure State Correctional Training Center show off more than 250 cords of firewood they cut, split and stacked for distribution in September 2006 to low-income and elderly residents facing high heating bills.

The department worked with Alternatives Inc., a Billings private, nonprofit corporation to expand services for female offenders in the state's largest city. The company purchased the Howard Johnson Inn to be the new site for an expanded prerelease center, the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center (BASC) and a drug-treatment program. The prerelease center grew from 25 to 65 beds, the BASC program – formerly operated inside the Montana Women's Prison – grew from 22 to 50 beds, and the drug addiction program offers room for 40 female offenders. Moving BASC from the prison eased overcrowding problems in that facility. The new facility, with its three functions, opened in late 2006.

The **START (Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition) center** at Warm Springs opened in December 2005. Authorized by 2005 Legislature, the 80-bed program is designed to handle offenders who violate conditions of their community placements and offer them an alternative to going to prison. The goal is to help get back on track and return to the community. Of the 424 discharges during its first nine months, 293 (69 percent) returned to community placements.

The department carried out another legislative directive in awarding contracts to two companies for construction and operation of a pair of **methamphetamine treatment centers.** Community Counseling and Correctional Services Inc. is building an 80-bed treatment center for men in Lewistown and Boyd Andrew Community Services of Helena is erecting a 40-bed center for women in Boulder. Both programs are expected to be operating in the second quarter of 2007. The size of the combined projects reflects the growing problem with meth, a highly addictive drug estimated to be part of the reason for incarceration of about half of Montana's inmates.

Treasure State Correctional Training Center, or "boot camp," offers a valuable alternative to prison for some offenders. Those accepted into the highly disciplined program are diverted from the main prison population for 90 to 120 days of intensive programming in victimology, criminal thinking errors and anger management, as well as substance abuse treatment and academic schooling. Successful completion of the program can potentially result in a shortened prison sentence.

The average daily population at the center increased in 2006 to near its capacity of 60 men, due to efforts by a local screening committee and additional referrals from

the MASC program. The center, which is located near the prison, works closely with the community and victims of crime. Victim impact panels are conducted to help offenders better understand the effect of their crimes, and work projects such as providing firewood for the handicapped and elderly occur on an ongoing basis. The center also conducts a delinquency prevention program in which juveniles under supervision of the department observe the program and are confronted about their criminal behavior by the "booters." The Adult Community Corrections Division contracts with the Great Falls Prerelease Center for a 90-day aftercare program for offenders released from Treasure State. The prerelease center aids offenders' reintegration into the community by providing employment and housing.

The Adult Interstate Compact Unit coordinates the movement and data tracking of about 1,600 offenders living in other states on probation, parole or conditional release. Since 1937, the National Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has provided the sole statutory authority for regulating the transfer of adult parole and probation supervision across state boundaries. All 50 states are members of this interstate agreement. In the past two years, the department has collected over $50,000 in application fees from Montana offenders who wish to transfer out of state for supervision. In fiscal year 2006, some 613 offenders applied for transfer and 505 paid their application fees and were transferred under the interstate compact. This money pays for Montana to belong to the national compact. The unit received 210 transfers into Montana from other states in FY06.

Community Corrections Training is a critical part of the division's operations. The mandatory staff sexual misconduct refresher course was completed in 2006 and plans are to have a trainer at every region and prerelease center and at the boot camp. The department also is in the final stages of implementing provisions of the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

The adult probation and parole firearms team conducted four one-week-long basic firearms training for over 50 new and veteran officers. Nineteen new probation and parole officers, and three contracted students, completed a 160-hour introductory course at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in 2005. Fourteen new officers and eight contracted students were scheduled to attend the academy in 2006. More than 115 division employees completed training courses during the first half of FY2007.

A new training contract with the University of Montana has allowed officers to complete training classes online from their work computer. This will be available for 16-hour courses on substance abuse, mental health, cultural diversity and sex offender/violent offender.

Accomplishments

- Increased supervision through day reporting in Kalispell and Glendive
- Hired chemical dependency, mental health, and employment counselors in each probation and parole region to assist non-compliant offenders before more restrictive options are imposed
- Increased supervision in the enhanced supervision program by using one-on-one meetings with a case manager, day reporting, breathalyzer testing, increased urinalysis and a required weekly itinerary.
- Opened the Sanction Treatment Assessment Revocation and Transition (START) center designed as a sanctioning program for offenders who violate conditions of their community placements
- Awarded contracts for an 80-bed methamphetamine treatment center for men and a 40-bed program for women

For related statistical information, see Appendix D

Health, Planning and Information

Gary Hamel, administrator

Laura Janes, managed care registered nurse

John Daugherty, chief information officer

Deb Matteucci, behavioral health program facilitator

The Health, Planning and Information Services Division supports the Montana Department of Corrections mission by ensuring that offenders' mental and medical health needs are met. Helping offenders emerge from the correctional system mentally and physically fit enables them to achieve success as they re-enter society to become productive, law-abiding citizens. The division also provides technology and planning services to other divisions and programs within the department. These services ensure those responsible for managing youth, adults, men and women in both secure and community settings are able to gather data, produce reports and plan for offender success.

The **Health Services Bureau** fulfills the department's legal and moral obligation to provide health care to our inmates. At Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge alone, more than 900 inmates need chronic care for such health problems as coronary artery disease, hypertension, seizure disorders, diabetes, cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hepatitis C, and the AIDS virus. Montana corrections has many medical challenges including: 1) long distances between facilities; 2) difficulty attracting and retaining medical staff in remote locations; 3) lack of immediate metropolitan medical care; and 4) an aging offender population. Although these challenges are difficult, they are not insurmountable.

The bureau works to improve delivery of medical, dental and behavioral health care to offenders in Montana's correctional system through consistent delivery of services, aggressive pursuit of cost-effective care practices, improved treatment models and service provider accountability. The department faces a growing population of offenders with significant behavioral health-care needs. To address this concern, the Department of Corrections has collaborated with the Department of Public Health and Human Services to hire a behavioral health program facilitator. This position is a liaison between these two large departments, assisting each in developing systems and programs to meet the treatment needs of offenders with both serious mental illness and substance abuse disorders. Improved communication, planning and program development will support and enhance existing correctional mental health services and assist offenders with making the transition back into community care upon release.

The **Planning Bureau**, in an effort to improve delivery of services to offenders, victims and other stakeholders, is charged with examining new programs, assessing physical space constraints and completing special projects. The bureau looks for ways to spend taxpayer dollars more effectively in accomplishing department goals. Areas of interest include: 1) new Montana Correctional Enterprises programs; 2) developing and implementing community corrections options; 3) exploring youth alternatives; 4) business continuity planning; and 5) special projects such as sex offender

For related statistical information, see Appendix E

treatment, mental health alternatives, and addressing specialized needs of geriatric offenders.

The **Information and Business Technology Bureau** provides leadership, strategic direction, guidance, and expertise for gathering, storing, protecting, interpreting, improving and presenting information critical to the department's mission. The department manages numerous technology applications and interacts with other entities, both public and private, that also have evolving technology demands. Resources such as hardware, software and personnel can be scarce. Lack of adequate resources can negatively affect the department's ability to support accurate and timely information dissemination and efficient, secure facility operation.

Dr. Tristan Kohut reviews paperwork with an aide in the Montana State Prison infirmary.

The department's computing system has more than 1,000 users, 700 workstations, 43 servers, hundreds of printers located in 27 locations throughout the state. They are all involved in accessing, inputting and analyzing data; and communicating information through various software programs working together through a computer communication network. In addition, information is provided to contracted facilities and the general public. Maintaining these systems and educating users is a significant challenge in the rapidly changing world of technology, so the bureau employs a technical trainer.

The bureau's staff is involved in maintaining and supporting multiple legacy applications as well as creating new custom applications. The application developers also perform business analyses, testing, training, planning and maintenance. A dozen custom applications are in various stages of development. Bureau staff is working on several data-sharing initiatives with other state and federal agencies in an effort to increase data integrity, decrease redundant data entry and enhance public safety.

Staff also is involved in several national associations and consortiums providing information, training and standards that serve various business functions within the division. Among those is a consortium of state departments of corrections that has developed, and continues to upgrade, a shared-source offender-management system. The bureau is in the early stages of customizing that system to meet the department's needs, in order to leverage taxpayer resources while meeting the data systems needs of our various constituents.

In the 2008-2009 biennium, the bureau will continue to work on information management systems updates, information sharing initiatives, electronic document imaging, and creation of an information technology infrastructure library that offers guiding principles on best practices in IT services and growth. The bureau will continue to recruit and train staff to develop and monitor information privacy, security, and disaster recovery practices and principles.

Accomplishments

- Received formal authorization to begin implementation of an offender management information system that has been under development to modernize the collection and reporting of offender information in Montana.
- Established or updated video conferencing at multiple sites throughout the correctional system. These sites, located at Montana Women's Prison, Pine Hills and Riverside youth correctional facilities, Dawson County regional prison, Crossroads Correctional Center and Montana State Prison, will allow for remote court hearings, multi-facility meetings, and access to tele-medicine networks.
- Answered 369 requests for statistical reports representing just over 3,567 hours of staff time, from Jan. 1, 2005, to Oct. 11, 2006. In order to complete these requests, staff researched the nature of the requests, wrote computer code to extract data, and developed usable data formats for reporting purposes.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Division was established in August 2005 through a department management team initiative that recognized the increasing importance and complexity involved in managing over 1,200 agency employees. The division is headquartered in Helena with staff remotely located at Montana State Prison, the department Training Center in Deer Lodge and at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City. The division supports four services.

The **Human Resources Bureau** provides a full range of human resource management and consulting services. The bureau provides staffing support through development and implementation of a targeted recruitment plan focused on agency positions where it has been difficult to attract qualified candidates and retain employees, including correctional officers and medical personnel. A full-time agency recruiter was hired in 2005 and additional recruiting tools were implemented, including use of television and movie theater advertisements and an employee referral bonus award program to ensure agency staffing needs were met.

Bureau specialists oversee agency compliance with federal and state employment and civil rights laws, and respond to employee and citizen complaints, accommodations requests, and administrative procedures related to these laws, rules and policies. They classify department positions under a delegated authority agreement and provide advice and assistance with employee compensation. They also manage the employee benefit program and commendation and award programs; provide consulting services on disciplinary actions; and oversee workers' compensation losses and return-to-work initiatives.

The bureau is responsible for labor relations and contract administration for eight collective bargaining agreements involving three bargaining agents. This includes coordinating contract negotiations, grievance resolution and employee relations initiatives.

The **Staff Development and Training Bureau** provides course curriculum development, training and technical assistance for the department, including basic, intermediate and advanced courses; distance learning opportunities; self-study programs; supervised on-the-job training; and opportunities for educational advancement through college-accredited training. Training programs provide staff with opportunities to develop or expand the skills needed to perform their job and advance their careers.

The bureau manages a comprehensive training records system that involves maintenance and retention of detailed staff training and course curriculum records. Bureau staff also assists administrators by conducting systems mapping sessions, consulting on organizational changes and conducting strategic planning and team-building sessions.

The Policy Unit ensures policies and operating procedures are developed and managed in accordance with applicable national standards, federal and

Steve Barry, administrator

Jim Mason, American Indian liaison

Ken McElroy, Personnel Bureau chief.

Winnie Ore, Staff Development and Training Bureau chief

Mary Greene, Policy Unit manager

For related statistical information, see Appendix F

state laws, and department directives. In 2005, the policy specialist assessed the existing policy system and recommended a new plan for managing the department's 250 policies. By the end of the year, 40 priority policies were updated and a revised policy management system was implemented by January 2006. The improved efficiency of the system resulted in updating nearly 60 additional policies by October 2006.

Current and clear policies and procedures ensure public safety, institutional security, and the protection of offenders' civil rights. The American Correctional Association provides standards on administrative, facility, and program operations, including required annual policy review. The department is well on its way to achieving these goals.

The **American Indian liaison** meets with Indian offenders and their families to hear their concerns about facility policy and procedures as they relate to the cultural and spiritual issues of native offenders. In 2006, the liaison worked with Montana State Prison security staff to develop a procedure that met security and Indian cultural needs by allowing tobacco to be brought to the prison for presentation to elders at spiritual gatherings.

The liaison maintains contacts and communication with the governor's Indian affairs coordinator, Montana-Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council, other American Indian groups, tribal elders, spiritual leaders, tribal council members, and others who can provide input, clarification and guidance on Indian issues. In 2005, the liaison initiated a visit to Alberta, Canada, which resulted in the establishment of a grant-funded native cultural officer pilot project. The office also established a plan for instituting the White Bison, a 12-step medicine wheel program for Indian inmates in all Montana correctional facilities. The office provides training and information on Indian culture and socio-economic conditions that contribute to crime, and supports Indian initiatives and organizations with the objective to prevent, divert or deter Indian youth from getting involved in criminal lifestyle.

The ash pit, altar (left rear) and sweat lodge at Montana Women's Prison.

Accomplishments

- Implemented an updated policy management system that resulted in updating of over half of the department 250 policies
- Raised correctional officer entry-level pay to $12 per hour and implemented additional recruitment strategies that resulted in full staffing of correctional officer positions at Montana State Prison
- Improved medical staffing at the prison by hiring a physician and filling nursing positions
- Facilitated construction of the first-ever American Indian sweat lodge at the Montana Women's Prison
- Updated 80 percent of department position descriptions into job profile format with competencies, providing ongoing movement toward implementing competency and pay-for-performance based management

Montana Correctional Enterprises

Working on the inside

Succeeding on the outside

Montana Correctional Enterprises supports Gov. Brian Schweitzer's "Corrections Principles" and the mission of the Department of Corrections by providing employment and training opportunities to offenders, which enhances public safety by promoting positive change in offender behavior and helping them reintegrate into the community.

Montana Correctional Enterprises (MCE) currently employs 72 civilians and offers work and training opportunities to approximately 400 Montana State Prison and Montana Women's Prison inmates in seven main programs.

MCE operations have a mixture of funding. Approximately 82 percent of the $12 million division budget is self-supporting. Only 18 percent of the division money comes from the state general fund to produce license plates and provide vocational-education classroom study.

Montana Women's Prison inmates work on training dogs in the Prison Paws for Humanity program.

Agricultural operations include inmate training and work opportunities in all aspects of a working cattle and dairy ranch including range cattle, crops, feedlot, land management, dairy milking parlor and dairy processing. The ranch continues to raise predominately Black Angus cattle. Calves are offered at auction in the fall and are shipped in December or January. All range cattle must be shipped out of state. In addition, inmates are trained in lumber processing and wildland firefighting.

The agriculture manager has implemented short- and long-term range, weed and forest management plans for the best utilization of ranch land resources. These plans serve as a guide for all activities, and play an integral part of the success of the agricultural program.

The **dairy,** which offers training and work opportunities in computerized milking parlor operations, continues to be one of the top-producing dairies in the state. Approximately 350 cows are milked three times a day, seven days a week. The dairy parlor remodel was completed November 2005. The state-of-the-art computerized milking parlor doubled the number of stalls, allowing 20 cows to be milked simultaneously, reducing milking time by six hours per day. This allows cows more time to rest, drink and eat, increasing milk production. Each cow also wears a leg bracelet containing a transponder that provides valuable production and health information.

For related statistical information, see Appendix G

Gayle Lambert, administrator

Bill Dabney, ranch & dairy director

Larry Burke, vocational education director

Glen Davis, industries director

Joe Mihelic, food factory director

Andrew Olcott, fiscal director

The dairy offers training in dairy processing, providing whole, low-fat and non-fat milk; cottage cheese, ice cream and yogurt to state and local governments. Cream is sold to several confectioners that manufacture and market specialty chocolates, caramels and syrups. Surplus raw milk is sold to Darigold. The dairy has a full-time, state-certified inmate lab technician who works directly with the Department of Livestock.

The 15-man **inmate fire crew**, along with its supervisor, works with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation to fight wildfires across western Montana. When not on active fire duty, the crew works around the ranch and prison facility thinning timber, burning and pulling weeds, and other types of cleanup. The fire crew worked on another project spearheaded by Gov. Schweitzer to supply firewood for elderly and low-income residents. Inmates hiked into the woods over the winter to collect and deliver wood to boot camp trainees who chopped the timber into firewood.

Branding time at the prison ranch

More than 15 dump truck loads of wood were delivered to Browning, Butte, Helena, Kalispell, Libby, Missoula and the Flathead Indian Reservation. The fire crew also worked in the surrounding communities planting trees, pulling weeds, painting county structures and installing playground equipment.

Inmates and staff work in the food factory.

Industries operations offer production-oriented training and work assignments in manufacturing programs including furniture, upholstery, printing, signs, custom cowboy boots, sewing and embroidery, lanyards and hygiene kit assembly. In addition, Montana Correctional Enterprises provides accounting and budgeting oversight for the Montana Women's Prison "Prison Paws for Humanity" program.

The **Prison Paws for Humanity** program offers work and training opportunities to female inmates by teaching them how to provide rescued and privately owned dogs with basic training and social skills, as well as more advanced training to create service dogs.

The **lanyard-manufacturing** program at Montana Women's Prison and the custom cowboy boot manufacturing program at Montana State Prison are certified through the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP). Inmates participating in a PIECP program are paid minimum wage and are required to have de-

ducted from their pay federal and state income taxes, crime victims' compensation, family and child support, and room and board. In addition, each inmate has 10 percent of his or her net wages deposited into a mandatory savings account available upon parole or discharge.

The **canteen** operation sells items to the Montana State Prison and Montana Women's Prison inmate population ranging from snack foods and clothing to electronic items.

An inmate at the women's prison produces a lanyard.

License plate factory operations include inmate-training programs in digital graphic design, license plate production, packaging, shipping and inventory controls. The factory produces 2 million plates in a reissue year, such as 2006. In other years, about 750,000 license plates are produced. More than 76 specialty plates have been designed and manufactured, and sales have raised more than $2.5 million for sponsoring organizations. An inmate graphics designer has played an integral part of each license plate design.

Vocational education operations include inmate training and work opportunities in motor vehicle maintenance, Toyota trainer production program, food processing and commercial laundry. The Toyota program produces automotive training aides for community colleges, vocational schools and high schools with automotive curriculum. In addition, MCE offers inmate vocational-education classroom studies and on-the-job training in heavy- and agricultural-equipment repair, commercial and Class D driver licenses, welding and machining, business skills and communications, technology preparation, computer-aided drafting and computer applications. MCE is working with Montana State University-Billings, the state Department of Labor and Industry, and the Department of Commerce to bring a more extensive vocational education program to the Montana Women's Prison.

The **cannery** operates in partnership with the Montana Food Bank Network and offers inmates work and training opportunities in the food processing industry. In addition, an inmate can work towards certification, which takes approximately 1,500 hours (six months). The food bank network obtains donations of food products to be processed. Typical products include onions, potatoes, apples, pumpkins and wild game. Food processed at the cannery is delivered by the food banks, which supply products to the needy across Montana.

The inmate fire crew involved in training exercise

The **food factory** runs a central food preparation facility using a cook-chill process to produce food products for multiple customers. All menus are reviewed by a registered dietician to ensure all American Dietetic Association requirements are met. The factory produces 10,000 meals a day. In addition, the food factory operates a central bakery. The factory's customers are Montana State Prison, Helena Prerelease Center, Riverside Youth Correctional Facility in Boulder, Treasure State Correctional Training Center at Deer Lodge, and the Montana State Hospital and WATCh (DUI treatment) program at Warm Springs.

The **accounting** program is a support function for all MCE programs and offers work and on-the-job training for inmates while providing all accounting services for the division, MCE ranchland public access security and clearance, new business development, and program coordination and support.

MCE has a positive impact on Montana by:

- Developing inmate skills and work ethics that reduce recidivism
- Decreasing the amount of general fund support needed for prison operations as supervisors provide security during working hours
- Reducing problems at the prison facility associated with offender idleness
- Reinforcing inmates' positive behavior by providing modest compensation and instilling a great deal of pride in workmanship and job completion
- Supplying quality goods and services to our customers
- Providing more than $8.4 million in wages and supplies to state and local economies

Accomplishments

- The license plate factory finished the 2006 license plate reissue ahead of schedule, producing over 2 million plates and doing it $290,168 under budget, due to the diligence of the license plate supervisors in stretching the use of print heads and ribbons on the digital license plate machine and reducing scrap on aluminum and reflective sheeting.
- The dairy completed the dairy parlor remodel that was approved by the 2005 Legislature. The modern milking equipment brings the parlor technology into the 21st century. Inmates are trained to work on computerized milking systems and to analyze individualized reports on cattle activity, production and herd health. Milk production has increased, and cattle health has improved due to shorter times cattle are standing on concrete waiting to be milked and longer periods for resting, drinking and eating.
- Two new industry programs were certified under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program during FY06. The boot factory at Montana State Prison manufactures custom cowboy boots for Bowman's Wilson Boots of Livingston and the lanyard factory at the Montana Women's Prison manufactures custom duck call lanyards for Tar Inc. of Billings.
- The sewing and embroidery and the hygiene kit assembly industries were started at the Montana Women's Prison in FY06. In addition, a turn-key sewing operation was purchased from Idaho Correctional Enterprises which will allow the sewing and embroidery program to begin producing all inmate clothing for both state-operated prisons by January 2007.
- The inmate fire crew spent 56 days in the field fighting 13 fires across Montana. In addition, the fire crew spent 27 days in the community on projects such as cutting firewood for the needy, tree planting, and working on cleaning parks and baseball fields. The savings to the Department of Natural Resources per day for the inmate crew is $819 when compared to a typical 15-man crew, resulting in lowering costs by $45,864.

A Montana State Prison inmate works in the furniture shop operated by Montana Correctional Enterprises.

Montana State Prison

Montana State Prison is dedicated to the protection of the public, employees and offenders, and to communicate with victims of crime while providing opportunities for offenders to make positive changes.

The prison is located in the Deer Lodge Valley and has a daily operational capacity of 1467. The prison has about 630 uniformed and non-uniformed staff.

The main prison for male inmates has a compound style of design and encompasses four custody levels: minimum, medium, close and maximum security. The compounds are divided into low side, high side and maximum security. Within the various custody levels are different types of supervision. Inmates range from general population, special management, mentally ill, and those inmates housed for pre-hearing confinement or administrative segregation.

An aerial view of Montana State Prison looking to the northeast

The **Contract Placement Bureau** administers contracts with three regional prisons and a private prison in Montana. These partnerships are critical to give the department flexibility in managing the inmate population. Use of contract prisons also has allowed the department to bring back Montana inmates from out-of-state facilities in past years.

All male offenders sentenced to prison are assessed at the nearby Martz Diagnostic and Intake Center for classification and placement in one of the state prison units, or for transfer to a contract facility. Placement decisions are based on an inmate's custody risk and needs scores; medical, dental and mental health issues; and separation requirements. Montana State Prison has the only maximum custody unit. The state prison and Crossroads Correctional Center at Shelby have administrative segregation units in the adult male prison system. The bureau also considers victim concerns when determining inmate placement.

Corrections Corp. of America, a private contractor with 63 correctional facilities in the United States, operates Crossroads for 512 state and about 52 federal inmates. A 96-bed expansion to house federal inmates is expected to open in February 2007. The department also contracts with three counties for prison cells: Dawson County Correctional Facility in Glendive, Cascade County Regional Prison at Great Falls and the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, formerly the Missoula County Regional Prison.

MASC is described in more detail under Adult Community Corrections on Page 14.

The department adheres rigidly to a comprehensive monitoring process to (1) ensure contract compliance; (2) control costs; and (3) preserve public safety. On-site monitors in each facility report directly to the Contract Placement Bureau chief. An audit team conducts inspections for compliance with food service, medical care, programming, security and administrative policies. Montana State Prison provides some form of work for about 70 percent of the inmate population, as well as education, treatment, programming, recreation, religious activities and health services to promote self-improvement.

The **Health Services Bureau** provides medical, dental and mental health services for inmates at Montana State Prison and offenders in the nearby Treasure State Correctional Training Center. Through a comprehensive screening and assessment that occurs upon admission, inmates with the most serious health issues are housed at the prison. Approximately 160 offenders are seen daily by physicians, nurses, dentists and mental health staff in the 16-bed infirmary and clinic.

In 2005, prison health services staff achieved compliance with the terms of a settlement between the state, the Department of Justice and the American Civil Liberties Union. The agreement came in a lawsuit filed following the 1991 riot in the prison's maximum-security unit and challenged the prison's health care services. Compliance with the medical provision in the agreement ended 14 years of oversight by court-appointed monitors and indicates health services meet or exceed the standards set by national correctional health-care accrediting organizations.

The **Martz Diagnostic and Intake Unit** opened in May 2004. This unit enables the department to assess the needs of each inmate and strategically place that individual in the appropriate facility to ensure public safety and, at the same time, enable the prison to utilize agency resources in the most cost-effective manner. Encompassing 37,141 square feet, the unit is approximately three times the size of the old reception unit and can house 200 inmates.

The **Technical Correctional Services Bureau** is comprised of the inmate classification, discipline, grievance, and placement and movement programs. These programs are used as tools to manage the risk inmates pose to the public, the institutions, staff and other offenders, and to provide an appropriate method for inmates to challenge the system through inmate grievances and classification or disciplinary appeals. These programs are a distinct and separate service, but when joined together as a unit, they aid and support one another. To this end, the bureau is the "checks and balances" system for inmate risk, classification management and accountability.

Montana State Prison's goal is to operate a facility where all components effectively communicate and cooperate in providing services and safety to the inmate population.

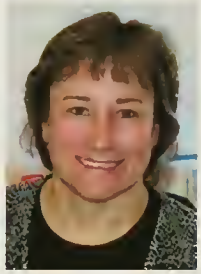
Mike Mahoney, warden

Ross Swanson, deputy warden

Pat Smith, Contracts Placement Bureau chief

Cathy Redfern, Health Services Bureau chief

Candyce Neubauer, Technical Correctional Services Bureau chief



Linda Moodry, public information officer

Quick Facts

Opened	1977
Operating capacity	1,467
Average daily population	1,496
Employees	629
Inmate cost per day	$76
Annual budget (millions)	$33.8

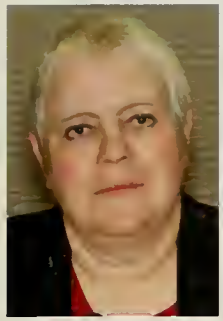
For related statistical information, see Appendix H

Accomplishments

- Assumed operation of the inmate transportation system that was previously handled by private contractor, allowing improved public safety by having one provider operate the program and increasing security over what was available from other providers.
- Completed refurbishing and opening of the 84-bed old Reception Unit for use as low-security housing to ease overcrowding, reduce tensions within the prison and provide more appropriate level of custody for inmates once held in the high-security side.
- Renovated the existing recreation yard for inmates in administrative segregation, special management and mental health units. This increased the number of recreation yards for inmates in locked housing units, provided more recreation opportunities and lowered tension among inmates by offering more structured out-of-cell time.
- Created position of security threat group coordinator to allow closer monitoring of gang activity that enables officials to develop a screening mechanism and tracking program to identify, validate and monitor gang activity within the prison system.
- Created the position of emergency response coordinator charged with developing a comprehensive plan for conducting regular drills and improving the overall response for all adult secure-care facilities housing males.
- Converted a low-security housing unit into an intensive treatment unit that provides more treatment program beds and results in smaller waiting lists of inmates needing treatment.
- Launched a pilot project to provide public transportation for prison staff living in Butte and Anaconda to help address recruitment and retention, as well as the rising gasoline prices.
- Provided new, more durable uniforms for security staff, replacing polyester versions that were cold in the winter, hot in the summer and easily torn during shakedowns.
- Fully complied with all mandates contained in the settlement of a lawsuit filed over health care at the prison. This achievement by the medical staff resulted in a federal judge dismissing all the allegations.
- Implemented a field officer training program, which enables new officers to receive continued training in a structured format throughout their probationary period, enhancing security and producing a better-trained work force.
- Started an onsite staff training program for new hires, allowing them to be trained initially at the prison and better preparing them for training at the Law Enforcement Academy.

A cell block of the Martz Diagnostic Intake Unit, which houses and assesses newly arrived inmates at Montana State Prison

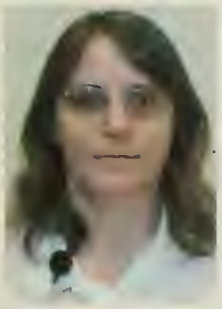
Montana Women's Prison



Jo Acton, warden

Mike Aldrich, deputy warden

Bob Paul, Security chief



Annamae Siegfried-Derrick, public and victim information officer

Montana Women's Prison in Billings provides more than 200 female felony offenders a secure environment that emphasizes accountability, productivity and personal growth. More than 90 percent of all inmates are involved in educational, vocational and therapeutic programs.

In 2005, the prison initiated transition towards a therapeutic community model in all the housing units. A therapeutic community is a drug-free environment in which people with addiction and other problems live together in an organized and structured way that promotes change and makes possible a drug-free life in the outside society. The therapeutic community forms a miniature society in which residents, and staff in the role of facilitators, fulfill distinctive roles and adhere to clear rules, all designed to promote the transitional process of the residents.

The units are supervised by correctional officers, who also serve in self-help groups for residents of that unit. The therapeutic community model was initiated by the Intensive Challenge Program, which changed from a paramilitary format. Referrals from the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center also were incorporated into this model to provide treatment services prior to placement in the community.

MONTANA WOMEN'S PRISON

The women's prison continues to welcome the Billings community volunteer activities into the facility. Over 30 organizations provide assistance with such events as religious activities, pet therapy, tutoring, public speaking training, and arts and crafts activities.

The Prison Paws for Humanity program, founded in April 2004, continues to train canines for service dogs to assist individuals with handicaps, as well as providing basic obedience training for pets of Montana residents. The program will be expanded to include basic training for canines used in search-and-rescue missions and drug searches. Offenders in the program are involved with the dogs full-time and provide all basic care and grooming in addition to training. The program has enhanced parenting skills; helped the offenders practice patience, tolerance and positive reinforcement; and improved their self-esteem by recognizing the accomplishments they have made.

The prison's chemical-dependency program has been expanded by a full-time and a part-time contract employee to meet the needs of the offenders requiring treatment, especially for methamphetamine use. Mental health services also were expanded with the addition of one employee skilled in

For related statistical information, see Appendix I

assisting inmates in modifying their negative and self-destructive behaviors.

The number of female felons being sentenced to secure care has increased dramatically and overwhelmed the housing capabilities of the county detention facilities in Montana. As a result, Montana Women's Prison, in the fall of 2006, housed more than 263 inmates in a facility designed to operate with 194. This has required triple bunking in rooms designed to house two inmates, increasing pressure on all programs at the facility.

The women's prison remains a dynamic organization that continues to add, revise or eliminate programs based on the needs of staff and offenders. The primary goals are public safety and accountability, always with an eye toward adequately preparing offenders to become successful and contributing members of their communities.

Accomplishments

- Instituted the therapeutic community model in all but one of the housing units, the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center and the Intensive Challenge Program
- Avoided the need to seek cell space in out-of-state prisons by accommodating an increased population of 265 inmates, or 71 more than operational capacity of the facility
- Expanded vocational training and employment in industries, in cooperation with Montana Correctional Enterprises
- Qualified two correctional officers to train dogs for use in searches for illegal drugs. The techniques are also applicable to training canines to hunt other scents including cadavers, fuel used in arson crimes and various types of contraband
- Conducted the prison's first "family day" for inmates, allowing visits from entire families. A total of 46 offenders and 98 family members participated in the activity held in the recreation yard. Offenders provided entertainment, lunch was supplied and a video of the housing units was available for viewing. Family members had an opportunity to interact and learn about programs and activities available at the prison and to gain a better understanding of some of the issues confronting women offenders when they leave.

Quick Facts

Built	1992
Operating capacity	194
Average daily population	264
Employees	74
Inmate cost per day	$80
Annual budget (millions)	$4.7

Youth Services

The Youth Services Division is dedicated to public safety and trust by holding juvenile offenders accountable for their actions through custody, supervision, restitution and life-skills development. This is accomplished by providing habilitation services from the time of commitment through community transition and discharge, while affording youth the opportunities needed to live successful and productive lives.

The division is organized into three bureaus.

Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City is a 120-bed, secure-care program for males ages 10 through 17 adjudicated delinquent by Montana's Youth Courts. The facility has been accredited by the American Correctional Association since 1998. Services include a year-round educational program accredited by the Montana Board of Public Education; one-on-one and group counseling; treatment programs for chemical dependency and for sex offenders; opportunities for participation in spiritually enhancing activities; and life skills and work restitution programs. Pine Hills has registered nurses at the facility seven days a week, a licensed addiction counselor on staff, and contracts for medical, dental and psychiatric services.

Pine Hills implemented a grant-funded program called "Just Read It" that enhances resources for staff and youth. They will add library books, clinical reference materials, periodicals and gain access to state-of-the-art electronic resources.

Riverside Youth Correctional Facility in Boulder is a 20-bed, secure-care program for adjudicated delinquent females ages 10 through 17. The facility provides gender-specific programming guided by a nationally recognized "best practices" approach when working with females. Both the case manager and licensed addiction counselor have completed a 40-hour training course offered by the National Institute of

Steve Gibson, administrator

Karen Duncan, Youth Community Corrections Bureau chief

Cindy McKenzie, Riverside superintendent

Jim Hunter, Pine Hills superintendent

Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City

For related statistical information, see Appendix J

Corrections and titled "Meeting the Needs of Juvenile Female Offenders."

In June 2005, Riverside hired a full-time licensed addiction counselor, improving the facility's ability to deal with drug and alcohol dependency among girls. On average, 90-95 percent of the adolescent females sent to Riverside are chemically dependent and qualify for the weekly groups and individual counseling services. Riverside operates a year-round, on-site middle school and high school accredited by the state.

Girls in class at Riverside Youth Correctional Facility at Boulder

Riverside recently enhanced the English and reading curricula by purchasing the nationally recognized Accelerated Reading Program with a federal grant. This program produced improvements in reading scores for most students within the first three months. Registered nurses and/or licensed practical nurses are on staff seven days a week, and Riverside contracts for additional medical and psychological care.

The **Youth Community Corrections Bureau** includes juvenile parole, aftercare coordinators, financial and program services, interstate compact for juveniles, youth transition centers, youth corrections transportation and youth detention licensing.

Juvenile parole officers coordinate with institutional case managers and re-entry aftercare coordinators in planning for a youth's successful return to the community, beginning as early as the commitment hearing and continuing through the youth's stay at a correctional facility and their transition to, and placement in, the community.

Aftercare coordinators track plans, schedule pre-placement meetings and keep all parties informed about a youth's needs. They work with institutional staff, juvenile parole officers, contracted service providers and other community team members to promote youths' successful return to the community. The coordinators were hired to work on the offenders' re-entry needs from the time they enter the institution through community placement. They also help coordinate family and provider visits to the secure facilities and accompany youth to pre-placement meetings in the community.

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles Unit ensures nationwide and statewide cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole and the return of runaways, absconders and escapees when they are connected to two or more states that have ratified the compact agreement.

The Youth Transition Centers' focus is upon youth who have a difficult time adjusting to a less-structured placement. Well-trained staff members are on duty 24 hours a day. The transition centers, which provide separate housing for males and females, are an option to sending youth back to a correctional facility. They also can be used when youth are leaving a correctional facility without another placement available. The centers provide housing, life-skills enhancement, mentors, and focused counseling for emotional needs and chemical dependency problems that is provided through collaboration with the Department of Public Health and Human Services. The centers also offer employment and community service opportunities, access to education through local schools, and a variety of recreational activities.

Transportation officers provide secure transport of youth for the division and assist secure correctional facilities with transportation to in-town services. The Detention Licensing Unit is responsible for ensuring juvenile detention facilities meet standards and comply

with state laws, administrative rules and other applicable regulations.

The division also administers funds to provide preventive activities and community-based placement options for at-risk youth under some level of juvenile probation supervision. Division efforts have strengthened family involvement with youth by providing some reimbursement of travel, lodging and meal expenses for family members visiting those at the facilities. Visitation opportunities were improved by installing VisionNet video-communication capability at both facilities, enabling visits without long road trips. This also reduces reliance on costly collect telephone calls and improves access to medical care, psychological services and educational opportunities.

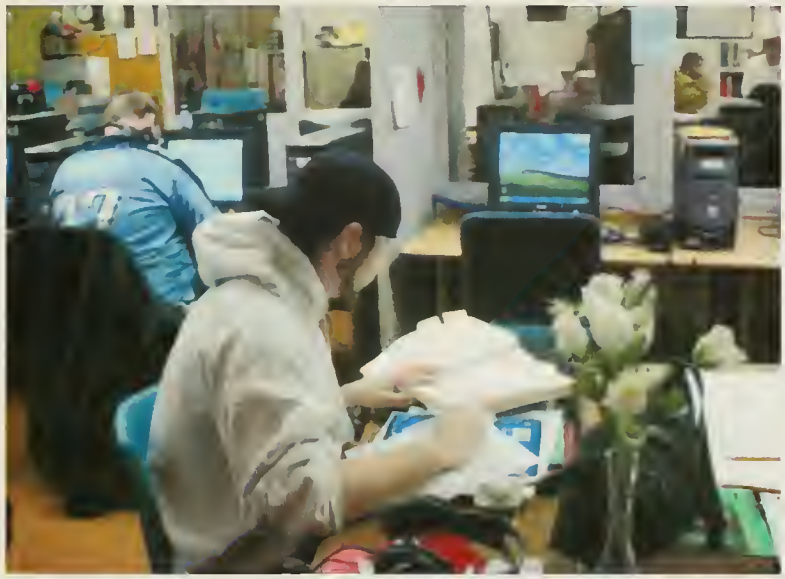
Through effective use of prevention and intervention funds and re-entry services, the division reduced reliance on secure-care facilities to the point that one housing unit at Pine Hills could be closed. Some components of the re-entry program are now duplicated in other states.

Treatment staff in youth correctional facilities work closely with aftercare coordinators and juvenile parole officers to begin placement planning within the first month of intake. The vast majority of youth at correctional facilities qualify for services developed under the re-entry initiative.

The re-entry program is developing more American Indian cultural focus. An Indian resource nurse provides consultation and advice related to that culture as well as unique health-related issues. An Indian lead mentor also guides non-Indian mentors in providing culturally appropriate services and recruiting additional Indian mentors to serve youth.

The Youth Transition Centers' emphasis has moved away receiving youth coming out of a correctional facility and toward operating as a sanction program offering opportunity for youth having difficulty in a less structured placement. This change in focus has so far been successful.

Community-based efforts have expanded since 2001 to include guide homes, which are operated by private, nonprofit agencies and licensed by the state; and mentors working with the Department of Labor and Industry and Montana Job Training Partnership agencies, particularly in remote areas. This community-level assistance guides youth toward success using the people best equipped to provide support. The result is reduced secure care admissions, increased community based services and savings of about $5 million since 2001.



Boys studying at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City

Quick Facts

Youth supervised	507
Youth in secure care	112
Annual budget (millions)	$19.2
Federal funds	$855,000

Accomplishments

- Improved community-based services with re-entry programs and prevention options through the Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program. This expanded local alternatives and reduced reliance on secure-care placements to allow closure of a housing unit at Pine Hills and savings to taxpayers.
- Increased education offerings and educational achievement by an average of one grade level within 90 days at Pine Hills and by an average of two grade levels within 180 days at Riverside.
- Attained low recidivism rate over five years of 9.5 percent for Pine Hills residents and 3.8 percent for girls at Riverside. Of 74 sex offenders admitted and released from Pine Hills during the six years ending June 30, 2006, only one was revoked.

Key Contacts

Central Office

1539 11th Ave.
P.O. Box 201301
Helena, MT 59620-1301
444-3930

Director's Office

- Director Mike Ferriter: 444-4913 miferriter@mt.gov
- Administrative Officer Ted Ward: 444-3911 tward@mt.gov
- Administrative Assistant Myrna Omholt-Mason: 444-3930 mmason@mt.gov
- Chief Legal Counsel Diana Koch: 444-9593 dkoch@mt.gov
- Investigation & Compliance Monitoring Bureau Chief Bill Fleiner: 444-4761 wfleiner@mt.gov
- Victim Information Specialist Sally K. Hilander: 444-7461 shilander@mt.gov
- Communications Director Bob Anez: 444-0409 banez@mt.gov
- Investigative Unit Manager Mike Micu: 846-1320 ext. 2304 mmicu@mt.gov
- Compliance Monitoring and Safety Specialist Sharon Smith: 444-1551 ssmith@mt.gov

Victim Services

- Victim Information Specialist Sally K. Hilander: 444-7461 shilander@mt.gov
  Toll-free victims hotline: (888) 223-6332
- Montana State Prison Public/Victim Information Officer Linda Moodry: 846-1320, ext 2201 lmoodry@mt.gov
- Montana Women's Prison Public/Victim Information Officer Annamae Siegfried-Derrick: 247-5515 asiegfried-derrick@mt.gov
- VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) registration: (800) 456-3076

Administrative/Financial Services

- Administrator Rhonda Schaffer: 444-4939 rschaffer@mt.gov
- Budget and Program Planning Bureau Chief Kara Sperle: 444-4365 ksperle@mt.gov
- Accounting Bureau Chief Kimberly Timm: 444-4903 ktimm@mt.gov
- Contracts and Facility Management Bureau Chief Gary Willems: 444-4941 gwillems@mt.gov

Adult Community Corrections

- Administrator Pam Bunke: 444-9610 pbunke@mt.gov
- Interstate Compact Unit Manager Cathy Gordon: 444-4916 cgordon@mt.gov
- Contract Programs Manager Kerry Pribnow: 444-4910 kpribnow@mt.gov
- Treasure State Correctional Training Center Superintendent Dan Burden: 846-1320 ext 2107 dburden@mt.gov
- Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center Administrator Dan Maloughney: 258-4021 dmaloughney@mt.gov

- Probation and Parole Bureau Chief Ron Alsbury: 444-9529 ralsbury@mt.gov

Probation and Parole Field Offices:

Region I (Missoula) Administrator Sam Lemaich: 549-0022 slemaich@mt.gov

Region II (Helena) Administrator Bernie Driscoll: 444-2482 bdriscoll@mt.gov

Region III (Great Falls) Adminsitrator Mike Gersack: 727-6061 mgersack@mt.gov

Region IV (Billings) Administrator (Vacant): 896-5400

Region V (Kalispell) Administrator Tom Forsyth: 752-2575 tforsyth@mt.gov

Region VI (Glendive) Administrator Loreen Barnaby: 377-4086 lbarnaby@mt.gov

Health, Planning & Information Services

- Administrator Gary Hamel: 444-3903 ghamel@mt.gov
- Managed Care Registered Nurse Laura Janes: 846-1320 ext 2254 ljanes@mt.gov
- Chief Information Officer John Daugherty: 444-4469 jdaugherty@mt.gov
- Behavioral Health Program Facilitator Deb Matteucci: 444-2013 dmatteucci@mt.gov

Human Resources

- Administrator Steve Barry: 444-0406 sbarry@mt.gov
- Human Resources Bureau Chief Ken McElroy: 444-0445 kmcelroy@mt.gov
- Staff Development and Training Bureau Chief Winnie Ore: 444-7795 wore@mt.gov
- American Indian Liaison Jim Mason: 444-0403 jmason@mt.gov
- Policy Unit Manager Mary Greene: 444-1680 mgreene@mt.gov

Youth Services

- Administrator Steve Gibson: 444-0851 sgibson@mt.gov
- Youth Community Corrections Bureau Chief Karen Duncan: 444-4390 kduncan@mt.gov
- Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility Superintendent Jim Hunter: 233-2290 jhunter@mt.gov
- Riverside Youth Correctional Facility Superintendent Cindy McKenzie: 225-4501 cmckenzie@mt.gov

MONTANA STATE PRISON

400 Conley Lake Rd.
Deer Lodge, MT 59720
846-1320

- Warden Mike Mahoney: 846-1320, ext 2200 mmahoney@mt.gov
- Deputy Warden Ross Swanson: 846-1320, ext 2377 rswanson@mt.gov
- Contract Placement Bureau Chief Patrick Smith: 846-1320, ext 2556 pksmith@mt.gov
- Technical Correctional Services Bureau Chief Candyce Neubauer: 846-1320, ext 2459 cneubauer@mt.gov
- Administrative Officer Cheryl Bolton: 846-1320, ext 2302 cbolton@mt.gov

- Public/Victim Information Officer Linda Moodry: 846-1320, ext 2201 lmoodry@mt.gov

MSP Contract Facilities

- **Crossroads Correctional Center**
  Warden James MacDonald
  5 Heath Rd.
  Shelby MT 59474
  DOC Monitor Jim Vollrath: 434-7055 ext 2215
  jvollrath@mt.gov

- **Cascade County Regional Prison**
  Warden Dan O'Fallon
  800 Ulm N. Frontage Rd.
  Great Falls, MT 59404
  DOC Monitor Megan Bourne: 727-1930
  mbourne@mt.gov

- **Dawson County Regional Prison**
  Warden Steve Ray Jr.
  440 Colorado Blvd.
  Glendive, MT 59330
  DOC Monitor Dale Henrichs: 377-7687
  dhenrichs@mt.gov

- **Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center**
  Administrator Dan Maloughney
  2340 Mullan Rd.
  Missoula, MT 59808
  829-4023
  dmaloughney@mt.gov

MONTANA CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES

- Administrator Gayle Lambert: 846-1320, ext 2373
  glambert@mt.gov

- Administrative Officer Gail Boese: 846-1320, ext 2351 gboese@mt.gov

- Industries Director Glen Davis: 846-1320, ext 2320 gdavis@mt.gov

- Ranch & Dairy Director Bill Dabney: 846-1320, ext 2322

- Vocational Education Director Larry Burke: 846-1320, ext 2425 lburke@mt.gov

- Fiscal Director Andrew Olcott: 826-1320, ext 2324
  aolcott@mt.gov

- Dairy Manager Dave Miller: 846-1320, ext 2294

- Canteen Manager Jeff Bromley: 846-1320, ext 2252 jbromley@mt.gov

MONTANA WOMEN'S PRISON

701 S. 27th St.
Billings, MT 59101

- Warden Jo Acton: 247-5100 jacton@mt.gov

- Associate Warden Mike Aldrich: 247-5117
  maldrich@mt.gov

- Public/Victim Information Officer Annamae Siegfried-Derrick: 247-5515
  asiegfried-derrick@mt.gov

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Absconder – A parolee or probationer who fails to report to a probation officer as required or who illegally leaves his or her county.

ACIS – (pronounced ACE-is) Adult Criminal Information System, an electronic database that tracks adult offenders.

Ad Seg – Administrative segregation refers to the process of temporarily separating an inmate in a single-bed cell unit for the safety of the inmate or security of the institution.

ADP – Average daily population of an institution or program based on one fiscal year, and takes into account daily fluctuations.

Adult Community Corrections – Programs within the community that provide for the supervision of low-risk felony adult offenders and offenders moving from prison to the community. The programs involve citizens in setting policy, and determining placement and programming.

AO Number – The unique number assigned to each adult offender under department supervision.

BASC – The Billings Assessment and Sanction Center, where women offenders are evaluated for placements in community corrections programs, rather than sending them directly to prison. The women undergo mental health, chemical dependency and sex offender assessments.

Beds – A way of measuring space available to house inmates in an institution.

Board of Pardons and Parole – A quasi-judicial citizen board created by the Legislature in 1889, its three members and four auxiliary members are appointed by the governor to staggered four-year terms. The board is attached to the Department of Corrections for administrative purposes only. The board is charged with granting or denying paroles, rescinding and revoking paroles, and recommending pardons or commutations to the governor.

Bull-dogging – Extorting money or goods from a weaker inmate.

Cage – The control room of a prison housing unit.

Canteen – A store within a correctional facility from which inmates can purchase personal items, such as personal hygiene supplies, snacks, electronics and writing materials.

Capacity – The maximum number of inmates that can be safely housed and managed in an institution. The number is usually higher than the design capacity.

Cell Block – A group of cells with a common day room or a group of cells considered a block because of their location or classification.

CD – Usually refers to chemical dependency, but also can mean classification decision.

CJIN – (pronounced SEE-juhn) The Criminal Justice Information Network is an electronic system for sharing information about criminals among law enforcement and corrections agencies.

Classification – The process of scoring an offender's risks and needs in order to determine his or her appropriate custody level and placement in a prison.

Close Custody – The second most secure custody level, between medium-high and maximum security.

C.O. – Correctional officer.

CON – Correctional Offender Network is a public Web site that provides basic information about adults convicted of felony offenses who are or have been under state supervision. The site has information about an offender's criminal record, sentence, current custody status, location in the corrections system, AO number, physical description and sometimes a photo.

Conditional Release – This refers to instances when an inmate is released into the community under auspices of the department and subject to its rules. This is not a parole and inmates are not eligible for parole consideration while on conditional release. Offenders who violate conditions of their release and sent to prison would become eligible for parole when prison records show they have served their minimum sentence.

Connections Corrections – A chemical-dependency treatment program operated by a private, nonprofit corporation under contract with the state at Warm Springs and Butte.

Contraband – Any substance, material or object that is illegal for an inmate to possess.

C.P. – Command post, the central operational area of a prison.

Crime Victim Compensation Program – A state Justice Department program that provides victims with money to offset some of their expenses resulting from a crime, such as lost wages, medical bills, counseling bills and funeral costs.

Design Capacity – The maximum number of beds that a facility is constructed to hold for maximum efficiency.

Detention – Imprisonment or confinement for an offense, detention by a police officer following arrest, placement in a community corrections program, or participation in a supervised-release program or a county jail work program.

Discharge – Release from prison based on completion of an offender's complete sentence.

Diversion – Placement of an offender by a court or the department in facility or program as an alternative to prison.

DOC Commit – Commitment by a court to the Department of Corrections that allows the agency to determine where to place an adult offender within legal guidelines.

EIP – Earned Incentive Program, which allows a youth at Pines Hills or Riverside to be rewarded for appropriate behavior.

Electronic Monitoring – An automated system capable of recording and transmitting information about an offender's location, using conventional or cellular phones and sometimes relying on global positioning satellites (GPS). The systems are usually used to monitor offenders ordered to remain in their homes during certain times of day or for certain periods of time. Monitoring is sometimes required as a condition of pretrial release, probation, parole or conditional release.

EPP – Earned privilege program, which awards and removes an inmate's privileges based on behavior and progress in treatment programs.

Executive Clemency – Kindness, mercy or leniency exercised by the governor in the form of commutation of a sentence to a less severe one, a respite or pardon.

Felony – Any offense for which a sentence can be death or imprisonment for more than one year.

Good Time – This credit for good behavior in prison reduced an inmate's sentence and was abolished in January 1997.

Habitual Offender – An offender with two or more separate prior convictions. A judge determines this designation.

Home Arrest – Using a person's home for confinement, usually through some form of electronic monitoring.

Inmate Welfare Fund – An account holding money from involuntary contributions by inmates and used to assist inmates in need.

Interstate Compact – An agreement among states that allows for parolees and probationers to live in a state other than the one where their crime was committed.

ISP – Intensive supervision program, which is a more strict level of probation or parole that provides electronic monitoring of offenders outside a secure facility

Jail Holding – The temporary housing of state inmates in county jails until space becomes available in the prison system.

JO Number – Juvenile offender number, same as AO for adult offenders.

JDIP – Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program that provides funding to communities for alternatives to secure care for juvenile offenders.

Kite – A form for submitting various requests from inmates.

Lockdown – Securing a cell unit or entire institution by locking offenders in their cells as part of a daily routine or to control an incident or disturbance.

Major Emergency – A life-threatening situation in a prison that cannot be contained by on-duty staff and may require assistance from off-duty staff or other officers.

MASC – Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, the counterpart of BASC for male offenders.

Montana Correctional Enterprises – Sometimes referred to as MCE, this is the department division that manages the Montana State Prison ranch, industry programs and vocational-training education. Industry programs include garment assembly, upholstery, furniture manufacturing, print and sign shop, license plate factory and laundry operation.

MSP – Montana State Prison outside Deer Lodge.

MWP – Montana Women's Prison in Billings.

On-site Hearing – A preliminary administrative hearing on a parolee conducted by the department at the site of an alleged parole violation or arrest.

Pardon – A declaration that an offender is relieved of all legal consequences related to a prior conviction.

Parole – The supervised release into a community of an inmate prior to the completion of a sentence, as a result of a decision by the state Board of Pardons and Parole, and subject to conditions imposed by the board.

Parole Eligibility – The earliest possible date a person can be released from prison to parole supervision, usually a fourth of a prison sentence.

Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility – A 120-bed facility for juvenile males age 10 through 17, located at Miles City. Completion of new buildings in 2000 has allowed Pine Hills to initiate residential sex offender and chemical dependency programs, adjust length-of-stay guidelines, provide a more rehabilitative environment and better protect the public.

Predator – An offender who repeatedly targets and preys upon a specific type of victim; often used in reference to sex offenders.

PREA – The acronym for Prison Rape Elimination Act, which was passed by Congress in 2003 and imposes requirements on state and local governments under threat of losing federal funds. It mandates development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison sexual assault; and collection of data on the incidence of prison sexual assault. The law provides for grants to state and local governments to implement the act.

Prerelease Centers – A light-security residence for offenders. The state has contracts with six non-profit prerelease centers for housing, treatment and supervision of about 600 men and about 150 women. The centers provide transition from prison to community and offer judges an alternative to prison for offenders when public safety and the offenders' interests are best served by a level of supervision between prison and probation.

Probation – The court's release of an offender, subject to supervision by the department and under direction of the court. Juvenile probation is supervised by the Montana Supreme Court.

PSI – Presentence investigation report prepared by a parole/probation officer to assess a convicted offender and provide assistance to judges in handing down sentences.

Reception – That part of a prison where offenders are initially housed pending classification and transfer to an assigned cell.

Recidivism – An offender's return to prison for a new crime or technical violation of parole or probation conditions.

Re-entry – Pre- and post-release programs for the Youth Services Division.

Restorative Justice – A philosophy that a crime is committed against another person or the community, with the offender and community taking responsibility. This policy emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment.

Retributive Justice – A philosophy that a crime is committed against the state and the offender is held personally liable through punishment.

Revocation – The act of a judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole to end an offender's parole or probation because of a technical violation of conditions imposed.

Riverside Youth Correctional Facility – A 20-bed secure facility for girls aged 12-17 at Boulder.

Screening – Reviewing an inmate's sentence, criminal history, special needs and prison behavior to determine placement in or transfer to a program or another facility.

Security Threat Groups – Sometimes called STGs, these most often refer to prison gangs.

START – The Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition center, an 80-bed facility opened at Warm Springs in December 2005 as an alternative to prison for those who violate conditions of their community supervision.

Treasure State Correctional Training Center – Located near the Montana State Prison outside Deer Lodge, this 60-bed male correctional facility is also called a "boot camp." It is based on a military format of discipline and treatment. Programs employed during a trainee's 90- to 120-day incarceration include victimology, criminal thinking errors, anger management, substance abuse treatment and academic schooling. Successful completion results in a reduced prison term.

U.A. – Urine analysis to determine the presence of alcohol or other drugs in an offender.

VINE – Victim Identification Notification Everyday, which is a subsystem of ACIS used to notify victims of inmate movements and releases. It offers a toll-free, 24-hour automated phone service to track offenders in the corrections system.

Victim Assistance Program – A program to help crime victims obtain available services and to understand the judicial and correctional processes.

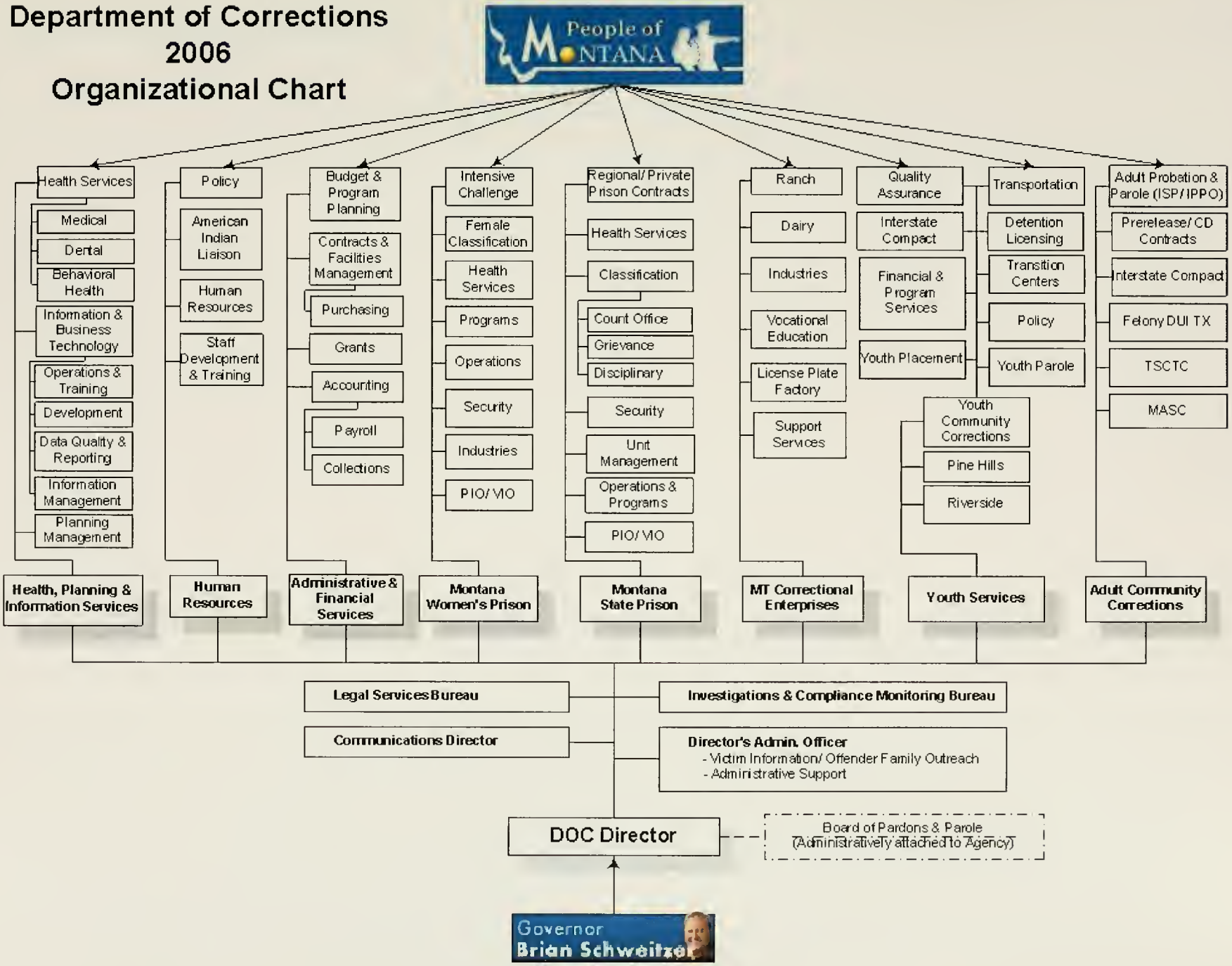
Victim Impact Statements – A report presented by a victim to the court before sentencing or to the Board of Pardons and Parole before a parole hearing that summarizes the effect of a crime on a victim and an opinion on whether parole should be granted.

Victim Offender Dialogues – A process in which victims can speak directly to their offenders about their victimization. A facilitator assists in the process, which provides victims with an opportunity to express feelings and offers offenders a chance to better understand the impacts of their behavior.

Warm Springs Addiction Treatment and Change (WATCh) – Opened in February 2000, the 100-bed program offers supervision and treatment to felony DUI offenders, which are those with four or more drunken-driving convictions. Those who successfully complete the six-month program may have the remainder of their 13-month mandatory prison sentences suspended. WATCh East opened in Glendive in 2005 with 40 beds.

Youth Community Corrections – This portion of the Department of Corrections encompasses juvenile parole, transition centers, detention licensing of private detention centers, interstate compact services for youths on probation and parole, and community juvenile placement funds.

Department of Corrections
2006
Organizational Chart



General Information

This section contains statistical information of a general nature about offenders and not specific to a particular department division or facility.

NOTE: The data contained in this and the following sections of the biennial report include statistics provided in previous reports and new information requested by members of the Department of Corrections Advisory Council during a special meeting in September 2006.

Montana's incarceration rate, measured as the number of offenders with a prison sentence of more than one year, is 360 for every 100,000 residents, according to a U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics report in May 2006. The report measured the offender populations of all states as of June 30, 2005. The graph below shows how Montana's incarceration rate compares to the national average over the latest five-year period for which data is available.

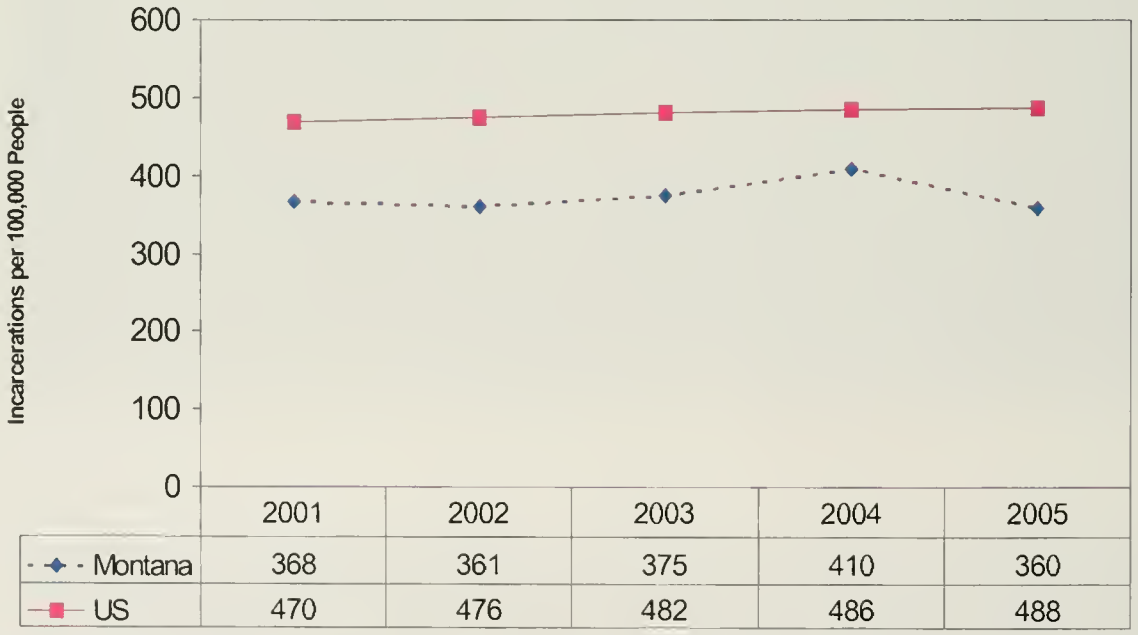
The chart on the next page illustrates where Montana stood in relation to the other states as of mid-2005. Montana – marked by the red bar – ranked 31st in the rate at which it imprisons offenders. That is 17 percent below the national average of 433 offenders per 100,000 residents, which is represented by the black bar. Montana is sandwiched between North Carolina with a rate of 361 and Illinois at 350 per 100,000 residents.

The yellow bars on the graph indicate Montana's neighboring states, showing that Montana's rate was lower than all but one of them. The yellow highlighted states, from left to right on the graph, are South Dakota (430 per 100,000), Idaho (429), Wyoming (398) and North Dakota (199).

Louisiana had the highest incarceration rate at 824; Maine was lowest with 153. Five of the 10 states with the highest rates are in the South. Likewise, half of the 10 states with the lowest rates are in the Northeast.

Prison Incarceration Rate for Montana and the US 2001-2005

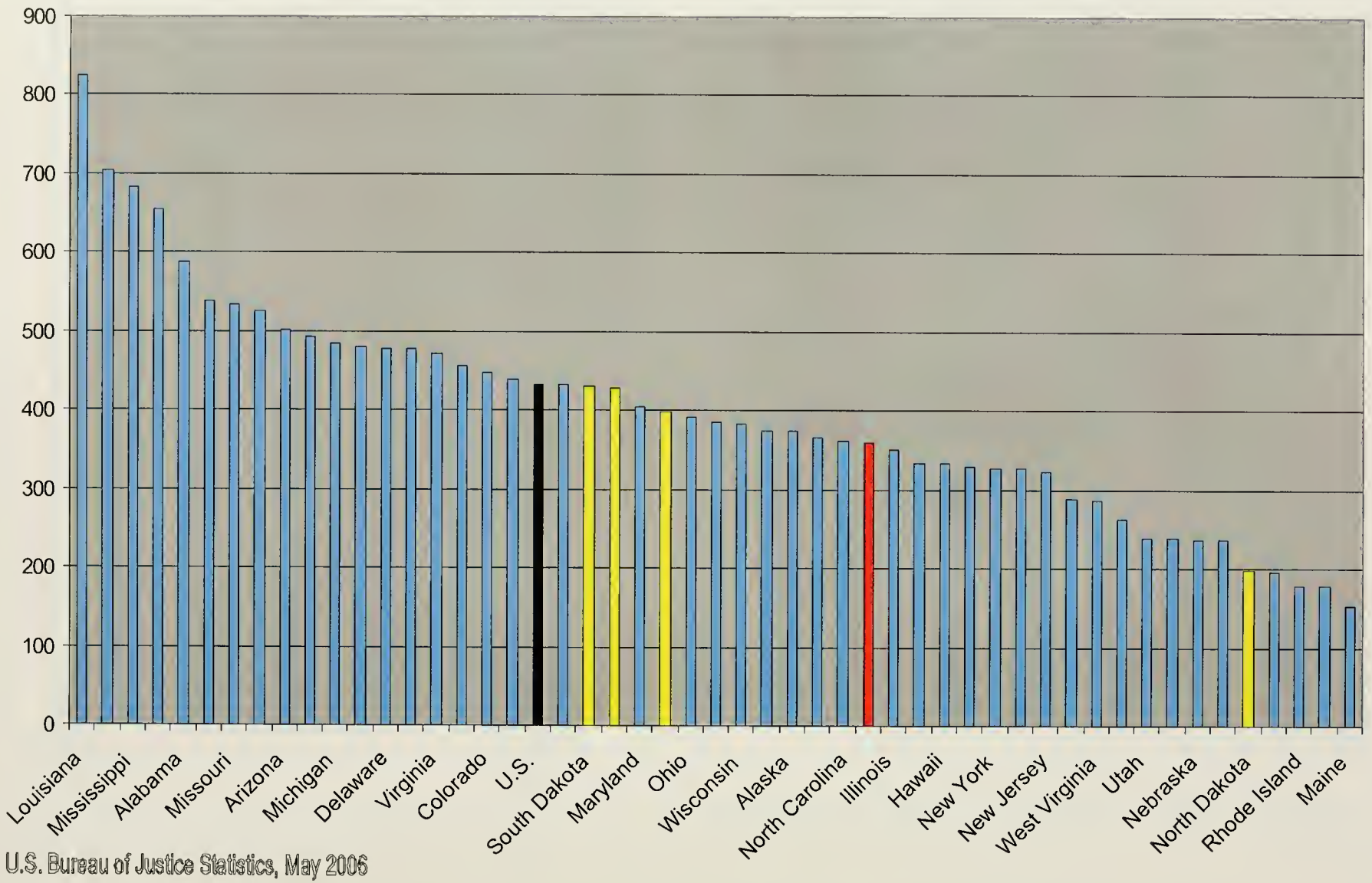
(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Montana	368	361	375	410	360
US	470	476	482	486	488

Includes Montana DOC Inmates, Local County Jails, and Federal Prisoners Held in Montana Facilities
Updated 10/04/2006

Incarceration Rates as of June 30, 2005



U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2006

Top 10 Conviction Offenses FY2000-FY2006

	Males	Females
1.	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	POSSESSION OF DRUGS
2.	THEFT	THEFT
3.	FELONY DUI	ISSUING A BAD CHECK
4.	BURGLARY	FORGERY
5.	SALE OF DRUGS	SALE OF DRUGS
6.	CRIMINAL ENDANGERMENT	FELONY DUI
7.	ISSUING A BAD CHECK	BURGLARY
8.	ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	CRIMINAL ENDANGERMENT
9.	FORGERY	DRUG OFFENSES OTHER STATE
10.	PARTNER/FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT	DECEPTIVE PRACTICES

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/24/2006

The most common crimes among Montana's male and female offenders have changed little in recent years. Men continue to be more prone than women to commit violent crimes, and drugs remain a strong theme in the top 10 lists. The genders share eight of the top 10 crimes.

Drug possession is the No. 1 offense for both men and women. Sale of drugs ranked fifth for both genders, and drug offenses committed in other states was the ninth most frequent crime among women.

The order of the other crimes changed little for men. Two years ago, possession of drugs ranked second among male offenders and theft was the most common crime for men. Felony DUI climbed from fourth place to third over the past two years. Burglary dropped to No. 4, bad check writing fell from sixth to seventh and forgery went from eighth to ninth. Criminal endangerment rose from seventh to sixth on the list. The violent crimes of assault with a weapon and partner or family member assault were not among the top 10 crimes for men in 2004, but were the eighth and ninth most common in 2006. Felony assault fell off the list in this latest report, as did criminal mischief.

Among women offenders, the top 10 crimes are the same as two years ago, although the rankings changed somewhat. Bad check writing and forgery remain among the top five crimes. Felony DUI was less common among women than men, ranking sixth for women. Deceptive practices moved from ninth to tenth on the female crimes list.

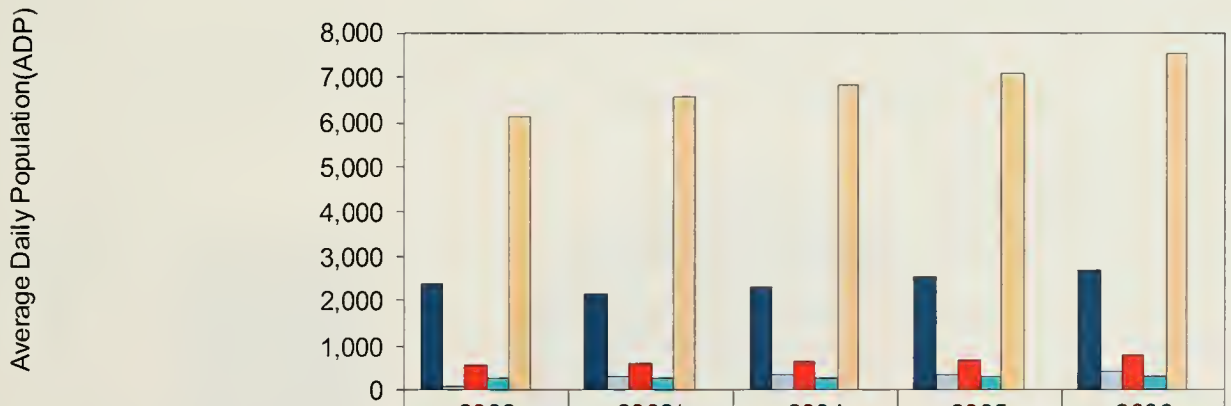
The Department of Corrections continues to make increased use of programs and facilities outside of prison, particularly those located in communities.

In 2002, prisons held 25 percent of all offenders. By 2006, that figure dropped to 23 percent. The number of offenders in Montana prisons saw the smallest growth – 12 percent – during the past five years when compared to other programs. Meanwhile, the population in alternative facilities such as DUI and drug treatment programs, and the assessment and sanction centers, increased by five times. Offenders in prerelease centers increased by almost 34 percent, those in the intensive supervision program climbed 21 percent, and the number supervised on probation or parole increased by slightly more than 23 percent. That last category – the least-expensive option – had almost two out of every three offenders.

These changing trends have occurred at the same time as the overall offender population grew by 24.5 percent, or an average of nearly 5 percent annually.

Average Adult Daily Population FY2002-FY2006

Updated 10/04/2006



	2002	2003*	2004	2005	2006
Secure Custody	2,401	2,156	2,307	2,535	2,692
Alternates to Secure Placement	80	314	347	349	419
Prerelease**	582	613	632	694	780
ISP	252	277	255	288	305
P&P	6,104	6,552	6,813	7,073	7,536
Overall	9,419	9,912	10,354	10,939	11,732

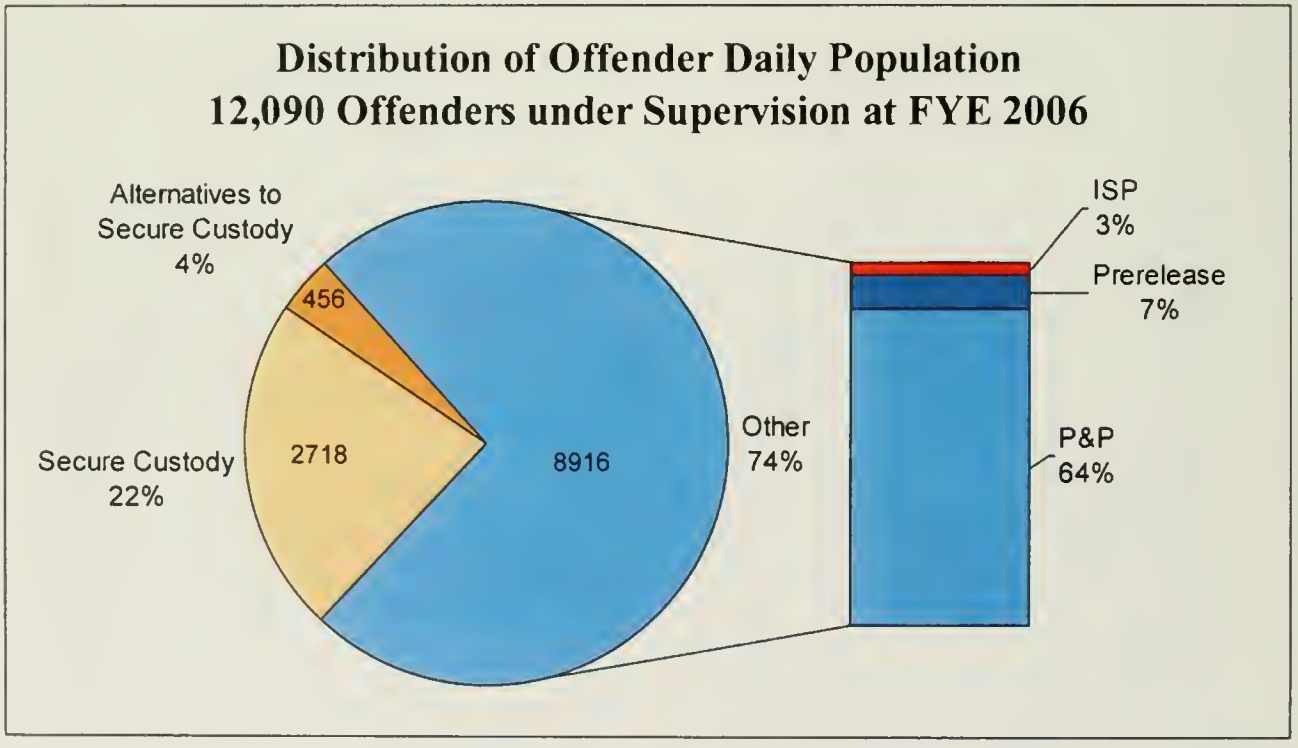
* FY 2003 Secure Custody ADP decreased due to Missoula County Regional Prison changing roles to become the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, the addition of the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center and expansions in the Warm Springs Addictions Treatment and Change Center program.
** Prerelease counts include transitional living.
Calculated from daily count data reported by facilities/offices

The chart below shows where offenders were in the corrections system as of June 30, 2006, unlike the graph on Page A-5 that was based on average daily populations throughout the year.

Seventy-eight out of every 100 offenders in the system by mid-2006 were outside of prison. Just 22 percent of all offenders were in a prison cell at fiscal year's end. The alternatives to the secure-custody category includes offenders at such facilities as the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, DUI treatment program and the Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition center.

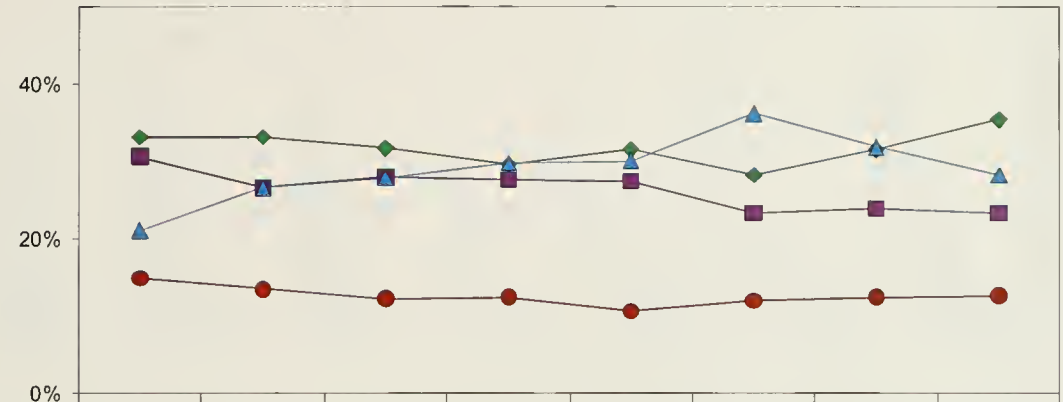
Nearly two-thirds of the total offender population is on probation or parole. That group represents 86 percent of all those offenders in community-based programs. Seven percent of all offenders were in one of six prerelease centers and 3 percent were in the intensive supervision program (ISP).

Distribution of Offender Daily Population



Count data reported by facilities/offices at fiscal year end - June 30, 2006

Male Adult Convictions
Type of Sentence Received by Fiscal Year
FY1999-FY2006



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
DEFERRED	33.1%	33.2%	31.8%	29.8%	31.6%	28.2%	31.5%	35.5%
SUSPENDED	30.8%	26.6%	28.1%	27.7%	27.5%	23.4%	24.0%	23.4%
PRISON W/PARTIAL SUSPENDED	21.1%	26.7%	27.9%	29.9%	30.2%	36.3%	32.0%	28.3%
PRISON	15.0%	13.5%	12.2%	12.6%	10.7%	12.0%	12.5%	12.8%

(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files data from 10/11/2006)

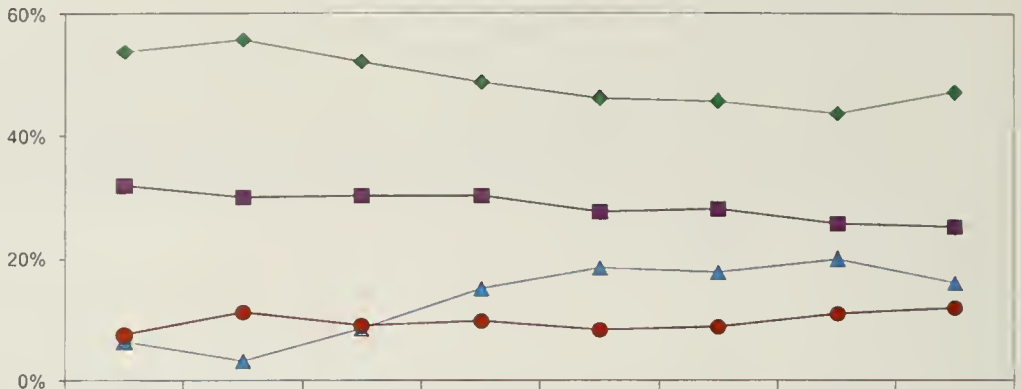
The graph above and the one on Page A-8 illustrate trends in the types of original sentences given adult offenders under supervision of the Department of Corrections.

Male offenders are reflected in the graph on this page. Deferred sentences continue to be the most frequently used by judges, accounting for about one out of every three offenders. The use of deferred sentences has changed little over time, accounting for 33 percent of cases in 1999 and 35.5 percent in 2006.

Some type of prison sentence is imposed on about four out of every 10 offenders. Prison terms with a portion suspended is the second most prevalent sentence, given to about 28 percent of offenders. It has become more popular since 1999, when about 21 percent of offenders received this sentence.

Suspended sentences have declined from about 31 percent to 23 percent during the eight-year period. Straight prison terms with no time suspended is the least-issued sentence and its use has decreased from 15 percent to just under 13 percent.

Female Adult Convictions
Type of Sentence Received by Fiscal Year
FY1999-FY2006



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
DEFERRED	53.9%	55.7%	52.1%	48.7%	46.3%	45.7%	43.8%	47.1%
SUSPENDED	32.0%	30.1%	30.3%	30.2%	27.6%	28.1%	25.5%	25.2%
PRISON W/PARTIAL SUSPENDED	6.5%	3.1%	8.4%	14.9%	18.5%	17.6%	19.9%	15.9%
PRISON	7.3%	11.1%	8.8%	9.6%	8.2%	8.5%	10.8%	11.8%

(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files data from 10/11/2006)

This chart summarizes sentencing for female offenders. Like men, the most frequent type handed down is a deferred sentence. Although it accounts for 47 percent of the total, its use has fallen since 1999 when deferred sentences were used 54 percent of the time.

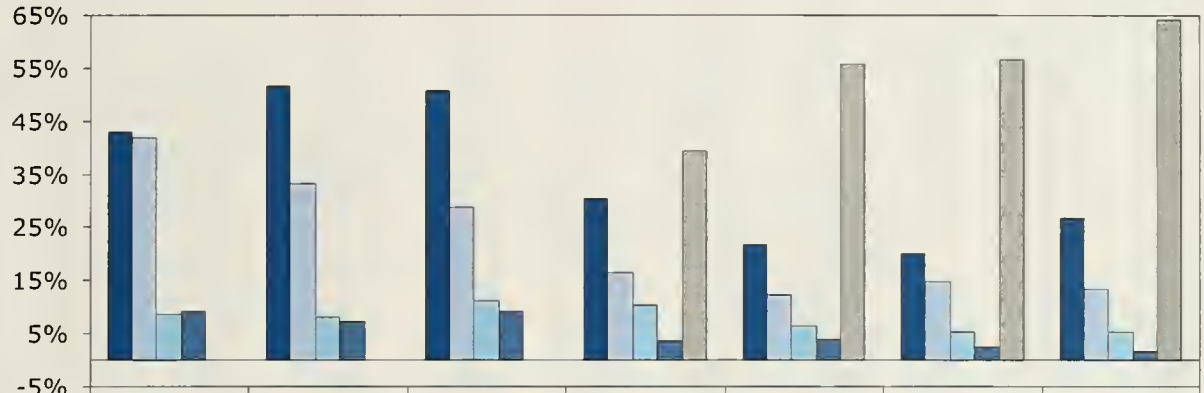
Judges also are issuing suspended sentences less often, reflected in a decline from 32 percent to 25 percent.

On the other hand, prison sentences have become more frequently used by judges, accounting for almost 28 percent. In 1999, prison was imposed half as often on women offenders.

Prison terms with a portion suspended are a little more than twice as common as they were in 1999, and the frequency of prison sentences with no time suspended has increased from about 7 percent to almost 12 percent.

Despite the growing use of prison sentences, prison accounts for a decreasing portion of admissions to the correctional system due to diversionary programs and the Department of Corrections' ability to determine placement of "DOC commits" as discussed on Page A-9.

DOC Commits by Initial Placement FY2000-FY2006



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PRISON	43.0%	51.6%	50.9%	30.4%	21.7%	20.0%	26.9%
PRC	41.9%	33.1%	28.8%	16.5%	12.3%	14.7%	13.3%
ISP	8.6%	8.0%	11.1%	10.2%	6.4%	5.3%	5.4%
TSCTC	9.2%	7.3%	9.2%	3.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.7%
Assessment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.2%	55.9%	56.5%	64.3%

Data extracted from P&P Monthly Report -10/12/2006

This graph shows the driving force for overall offender placement.

Montana is unique. It is the only state in the nation that allows judges to sentence convicted criminals to the custody of the Department of Corrections, which then is responsible for determining the best placement for offenders based on their individual circumstances.

This authority has allowed the department to assess the needs of these "DOC commits" and place them in the most appropriate facility or program that provides the best chance at rehabilitation, while ensuring public safety and holding offenders accountable.

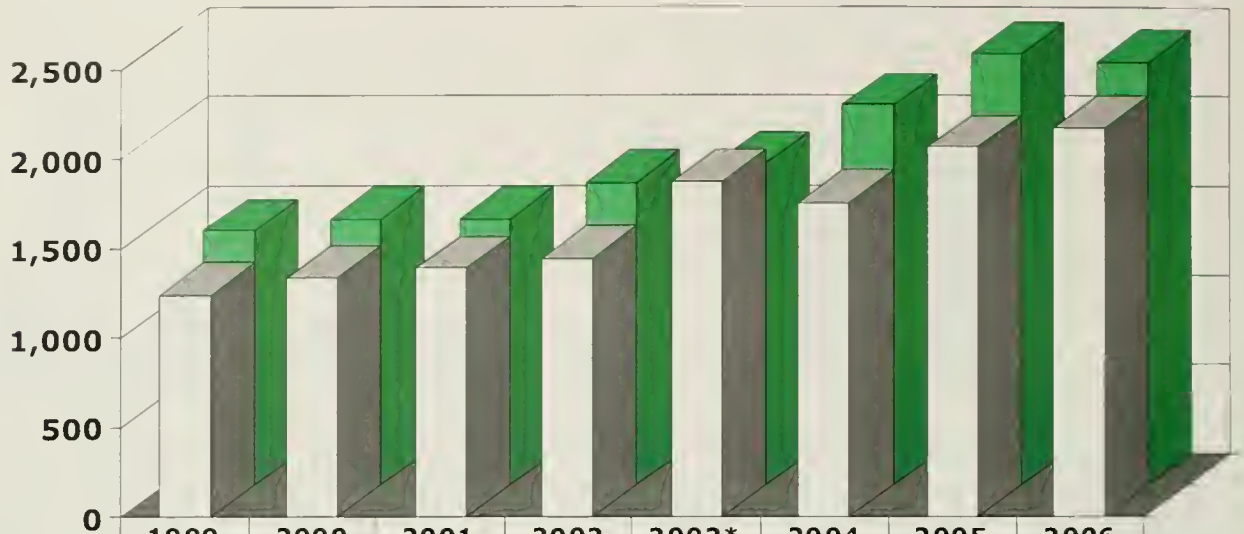
The chart above shows that, during the past seven years, the department has reduced by 37 percent the rate at which these offenders are sent to prison. The opening of two assessment and sanction centers, in Missoula for men and at Billings for women, gave the department a new option for offenders. As a result, almost two out of every three DOC commits are sent to these programs for a determination of where they can best be served in the corrections system. Statistics for those assessment centers are contained in Appendix D, as part of the adult community corrections system.

Of the other programs used for DOC commits, prerelease centers (PRC) receive about 13 percent of these offenders, another 5.4 percent are accepted in the intensive supervision program (ISP) and just under 2 percent of them volunteered for the Treasure State Correctional Training Center (TSCTC), or boot camp.

Institutional Admissions and Releases

Fiscal Years 1999 to 2006

(Source: MDOC Statistical Report July 2006 - Updated 10/18/2006)



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005	2006
Releases	1,248	1,343	1,392	1,444	1,880	1,761	2,064	2,175
Admissions	1,421	1,492	1,494	1,691	1,798	2,121	2,413	2,369

Conditional Release Program Began in FY2003 Resulting in a 1 Year Period Where Releases Outpaced Admissions

One way of measuring the flow of offenders in the correctional system is through the number of admissions and releases from institutions. The graph above displays the trend in offenders entering and leaving prisons, male and female boot camps, intensive supervision program, prerelease centers, the WATCh treatment program for felony DUI offenders, and the Connections Corrections program for drug addiction treatment.

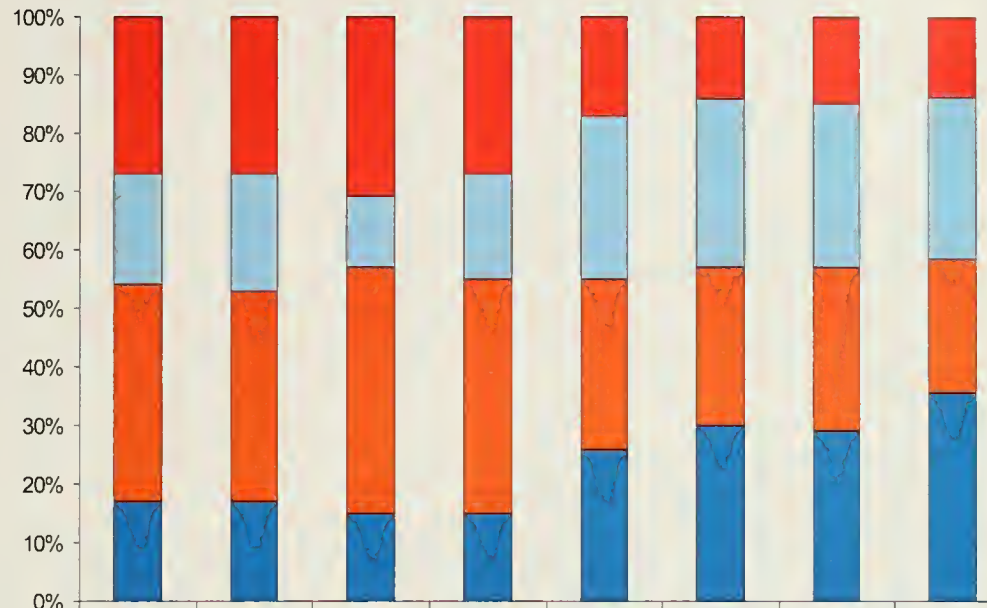
The rise in admissions reflects the annual growth in the corrections system overall. The pattern of annual releases has largely followed that same trend, with the exception of 2003 when 359 offenders were conditionally released to community supervision to cope with a severe and worsening shortage of space in the corrections system. That resulted in a one-year, 30 percent jump in releases.

Over the past eight years, admissions to institutions increased faster than releases, despite the addition of conditional releases. Admissions climbed by 948 and releases grew by 927. Admissions declined slightly in fiscal year 2006 due to a greater use of programs capable of diverting offenders from prison.

In fiscal years 2004 and 2005, admissions surpassed releases by about 30 on a monthly basis. In fiscal 2006, that difference was cut almost in half to 16.

Adult Admissions FY1999-FY2006

(Source: MDOC Statistical Report July 2006 - Updated 10/18/2006)



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New Conviction to Prison	27%	27%	31%	27%	17%	14%	15%	14%
New Conviction to Alternate Placement	19%	20%	12%	18%	28%	29%	28%	28%
Revoke to Prison	37%	36%	42%	40%	29%	27%	28%	23%
Revoke to Alternate Placement	17%	17%	15%	15%	26%	30%	29%	36%

Offenders enter the correctional programs for different reasons. Some violate conditions of their community placement, such as probation or parole. Others commit a new crime.

This chart shows that prison (represented by the orange and red areas) is being utilized less for both types of offenders.

Nearly six out of every 10 offenders – 59 percent – entering prison or an alternative correctional program do so because they have had their parole or probation revoked following a violation of community supervision rules. These instances, more often than not, involve alcohol or illegal drug use.

The frequency of these revocations has changed little since 1999, when 54 percent of admissions were because of revocations. However, those offenders are less likely to go to prison now. Eight years ago, 37 percent of admissions to prison were a result of a revoked community placement; that number dropped to 23 percent in 2006. At the same time, offenders are twice as likely to have a revocation result in placement in some program that is an alternative to prison, such as a DUI or drug treatment program, prerelease center or boot camp.

Even when an admission is the result of a new crime, offenders are less apt to be sent to prison than in 1999. The rate of prison admissions for new crimes dropped by almost half, from 27 percent to 14 percent.

Crime and Montana's courts dictate size and composition of the offender population supervised by the Department of Corrections. The chart on Page A-13 shows the county from which offenders were sentenced as of June 30, 2006.

The most-populous counties naturally produce the largest number of offenders. Yellowstone County has the most residents and accounts for the largest number of offenders. Other counties, in order, are Missoula, Cascade, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Gallatin, Ravalli, Lake, Silver Bow and Hill.

One way to compensate for population differences among the counties is to look at the rate of sentencing by calculating the number of offenders sentenced from each county for every 1,000 residents of each county. The chart uses sentencing information at the end of fiscal year 2006 and the latest U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from July 1, 2005. The figures do not include sentencing for escapes because most of those cases are prosecuted in Powell County where the Montana State Prison is located, and the result would skew results for that county.

Mineral County had the highest **overall offender** rate of almost 24 for every 1,000 citizens. Cascade County ranks second with a rate of 17.4; followed by Powell County at 17.3; Lewis and Clark, 17.2; Hill, 16.1; McCone, 16.1; Deer Lodge, 16; Missoula, 15.3; Lake, 15.2; and Flathead, 15.1. McCone County's ranking reflects its small population – ninth lowest in state – and the fact that a relatively few offenders in such a county can produce a high rate. Counties with the lowest offender rates were Liberty, Petroleum, Daniels, Carter and Roosevelt. The statewide average was 12.4 offenders per 1,000 population.

Powell County had the highest rate of **offenders in prison**, at seven for every 1,000 population, although this may indicate the county handles prosecution of crimes related to the prison. Cascade County and Treasure County ranked second with rates of 4.4. (Treasure has just three offenders, but its population is the second smallest in the state.) Other counties with high rates of offenders in prison were, in order: Custer, Mineral, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Dawson and Missoula. Six counties, all with small populations, had no offenders in prison: Carter, Garfield, Liberty, Petroleum and Wibaux. The statewide average was 2.7.

Mineral County had the highest rate for **offenders on probation or parole,** at 16.7 per 1,000 residents. McCone County ranked second, followed by Lewis and Clark, Cascade, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Missoula, Hill, Lake, Lincoln and Beaverhead. Counties with the lowest rates for probationers and parolees were Liberty, Roosevelt, Daniels, Petroleum, Carter, Judith Basin and Powder River. The statewide average was 8.2.

County of Sentence

6/30/2006

County[1]	Count of All Active DOC Offenders[2]	Number Per 1000 County Population	Count of Inmates[3]	Number Per 1000 County Population	Count of Offenders on P & P[4]	Number Per 1000 County Population	Estimated Population on July 1, 2005[5]
Beaverhead	105	12.0	17	1.9	75	8.5	8,773
Big Horn	90	6.8	16	1.2	58	4.4	13,149
Blaine	48	7.2	14	2.1	22	3.3	6,629
Broadwater	43	9.5	6	1.3	36	8.0	4,517
Carbon	53	5.4	7	0.7	39	3.9	9,902
Carter	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3	1,320
Cascade	1,388	17.4	349	4.4	856	10.8	79,569
Choteau	21	3.8	8	1.5	12	2.2	5,463
Custer	128	11.4	47	4.2	68	6.0	11,267
Daniels	4	2.2	1	0.5	3	1.6	1,836
Dawson	124	14.3	28	3.2	77	8.9	8,688
Deer Lodge	143	16.0	30	3.4	95	10.6	8,948
Fallon	25	9.2	4	1.5	18	6.6	2,717
Fergus	119	10.3	29	2.5	72	6.2	11,551
Flathead	1,252	15.1	227	2.7	880	10.6	83,172
Gallatin	672	8.6	107	1.4	493	6.3	78,210
Garfield	7	5.8	0	0.0	7	5.8	1,199
Glacier	83	6.1	12	0.9	56	4.1	13,552
Golden Valley	7	6.0	1	0.9	5	4.3	1,159
Granite	14	4.7	2	0.7	12	4.0	2,965
Hill	263	16.1	48	2.9	154	9.4	16,304
Jefferson	86	7.7	16	1.4	61	5.5	11,170
Judith Basin	9	4.1	3	1.4	5	2.3	2,198
Lake County	431	15.2	101	3.6	267	9.4	28,297
Lewis and Clark	1,005	17.2	198	3.4	688	11.8	58,449
Liberty	4	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2,003
Lincoln	244	12.7	46	2.4	174	9.1	19,193
McCone	29	16.1	5	2.8	22	12.2	1,805
Madison	38	5.2	8	1.1	27	3.7	7,274
Meagher	10	5.0	2	1.0	5	2.5	1,999
Mineral	96	23.9	17	4.2	67	16.7	4,014
Missoula	1,532	15.3	319	3.2	1,040	10.4	100,086
Mussellshell	34	7.6	9	2.0	23	5.1	4,497
Park	134	8.4	27	1.7	99	6.2	15,968
Petroleum	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	470
Phillips	30	7.2	5	1.2	19	4.5	4,179
Pondera	41	6.7	6	1.0	29	4.8	6,087
Powder River	5	2.9	1	0.6	4	2.3	1,705
Powell	121	17.3	49	7.0	59	8.4	6,999
Prarie	3	2.7	0	0.0	3	2.7	1,105
Ravalli	517	12.9	120	3.0	328	8.2	39,940
Richland	80	8.8	20	2.2	53	5.8	9,096
Roosevelt	26	2.5	11	1.0	11	1.0	10,524
Rosebud	85	9.2	18	2.0	53	5.8	9,212
Sanders	100	9.0	20	1.8	71	6.4	11,057
Sheridan	21	6.0	7	2.0	13	3.7	3,524
Silver Bow	401	12.2	88	2.7	235	7.1	32,982
Stillwater	44	5.2	12	1.4	28	3.3	8,493
Sweet Grass	18	4.9	1	0.3	12	3.3	3,672
Teton	51	8.2	7	1.1	38	6.1	6,240
Toole	53	10.5	13	2.6	34	6.8	5,031
Treasure	8	11.6	3	4.4	5	7.3	689
Valley	54	7.6	10	1.4	40	5.6	7,143
Wheatland	8	3.9	1	0.5	7	3.4	2,037
Wibaux	4	4.2	0	0.0	4	4.2	951
Yellowstone	1,729	12.6	390	2.9	1,063	7.8	136,691
Total	11,644	12.4	2,486	2.7	7,631	8.2	935,670

[1] County is based on last Effective Date of legal judgments entered in ACIS/Pro-Files

[2] Some offenders are not included due to pending entry of legal judgments or are out of state transfers.

[3] Inmates include MWP, MSP, Regional and Private Prisons.

[4] Probation and Parole includes Probation, Parole, ISP, and Conditional Release

[5] Estimated county populations are from U.S. Census Burea information

Information extracted from ACIS/Pro-Files on 10/30/2006

What is the makeup of Montana's offender population?

This group of about 12,000 people is largely white males, has an average age of nearly 36 and is mostly serving sentences on probation or parole.

The chart on Page A-15 page provides a snapshot of the population under supervision of the Department of Corrections. Taken in mid-2006 as the fiscal year ended, it shows 80 percent were male and just over 79 percent of all offenders were white. American Indians accounted for 14.7 percent of the total, more than twice their representation in the state's overall population. About 3 percent were Hispanic and 1.5 percent were black. Female offenders had a slightly larger percentage of Indians than males, 17.7 percent versus 14 percent.

Although Indians accounted for just under 15 percent of all offenders, they made up a greater portion of the prison populations. Eighteen percent of imprisoned male offenders and 26.6 percent of imprisoned female offenders were Indian.

The average age among women offenders was 35.8 years, almost identical to the average age of 35.9 among men. Average ages varied slightly among the races. Indian offenders were a year younger than white offenders, Hispanic and black offenders averaged two years younger. Offenders on probation or parole tended to be 2-4 years older than the overall population. The oldest population among males was in the drug or felony DUI treatment programs, where the average age was about 39½ years. The eldest population among female offenders was parolees with an average age of 39½ years. The youngest population for men – 30.7 years – was in the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC), the START (Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition) center, and the boot camp. The same was true for women, where the youngest offenders with an average of 32 years were in the Billings Assessment and Sanction Center and the female boot camp.

Overall, about six out of every 10 offenders were on probation or parole. About 60 percent of men and 76.6 percent of women were in those categories. About 77 percent of offenders were in programs other than prison. Just over 6 percent of offenders were in prerelease centers.

Adult Offender Population Demographics

6/30/2006

Gender	Correctional Status	Type	Race					Gender Totals	Combined Totals
			White	American Indian	Hispanic	African American	Other		
Female	Inmate	Age	36.6	33.1	28.7	0.0	30.4	35.3	
		Percent	68.4%	26.6%	3.5%	0.0%	1.4%	11.6%	2.3%
	BASC/ICP	Age	32.9	27.8	0.0	29.3	40.3	32.1	
		Percent	69.4%	22.2%	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	1.5%	0.3%
	WATCh/ Connections	Age	39.1	40.8	33.6	26.0	42.4	38.9	
		Percent	62.9%	25.7%	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	1.4%	0.3%
	Prerelease	Age	33.4	32.7	31.8	36.5	26.7	33.1	
		Percent	64.5%	31.2%	2.8%	0.7%	0.7%	5.8%	1.2%
	ISP	Age	36.3	35.4	27.9	0.0	0.0	36.0	
		Percent	81.6%	15.8%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.6%
	Parole	Age	39.3	39.6	40.6	0.0	0.0	39.4	
		Percent	79.8%	19.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.8%
	Probation	Age	36.0	35.8	34.6	31.2	37.9	35.9	
		Percent	80.3%	15.0%	2.2%	0.5%	2.0%	72.5%	14.4%
	Overall	Age	36.1	35.1	33.2	31.0	37.1	35.8	
		Percent	77.6%	17.7%	2.4%	0.5%	1.8%		19.9%
Male	Inmate	Age	37.5	34.9	35.1	34.8	29.9	36.8	
		Percent	75.2%	18.0%	3.8%	2.4%	0.6%	26.3%	21.1%
	MASC/START /TSCTC	Age	30.6	32.5	23.7	30.7	20.1	30.7	
		Percent	72.8%	20.7%	3.1%	2.7%	0.8%	2.7%	2.1%
	WATCh/ Connections	Age	40.0	37.5	45.5	37.8	41.7	39.6	
		Percent	76.6%	18.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%
	Prerelease	Age	33.9	33.3	34.9	43.5	34.9	34.0	
		Percent	76.0%	18.3%	2.8%	1.8%	1.0%	6.2%	5.0%
	ISP	Age	35.4	35.9	32.3	38.7	24.3	35.3	
		Percent	86.1%	8.8%	2.7%	1.4%	1.0%	3.0%	2.4%
	Parole	Age	38.5	38.0	38.8	35.9	36.9	38.4	
		Percent	82.0%	11.7%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%	6.2%	5.0%
	Probation	Age	35.7	35.1	34.2	32.0	29.9	35.4	
		Percent	82.1%	11.6%	3.3%	1.5%	1.6%	53.6%	42.9%
	Overall	Age	36.2	35.0	34.6	34.1	30.7	35.9	
		Percent	79.7%	14.0%	3.3%	1.8%	1.2%		80.1%
Combined Totals		Age	36.2	35.0	34.4	34.0	32.4	35.8	
		Percent	79.3%	14.7%	3.1%	1.5%	1.4%		

Inmates include offenders at Montana State Prison, Montana Women's Prison, Crossroads Correctional Center, Cascade County Regional Prison, Dawson County Regional Prison, county jails and those out to court.

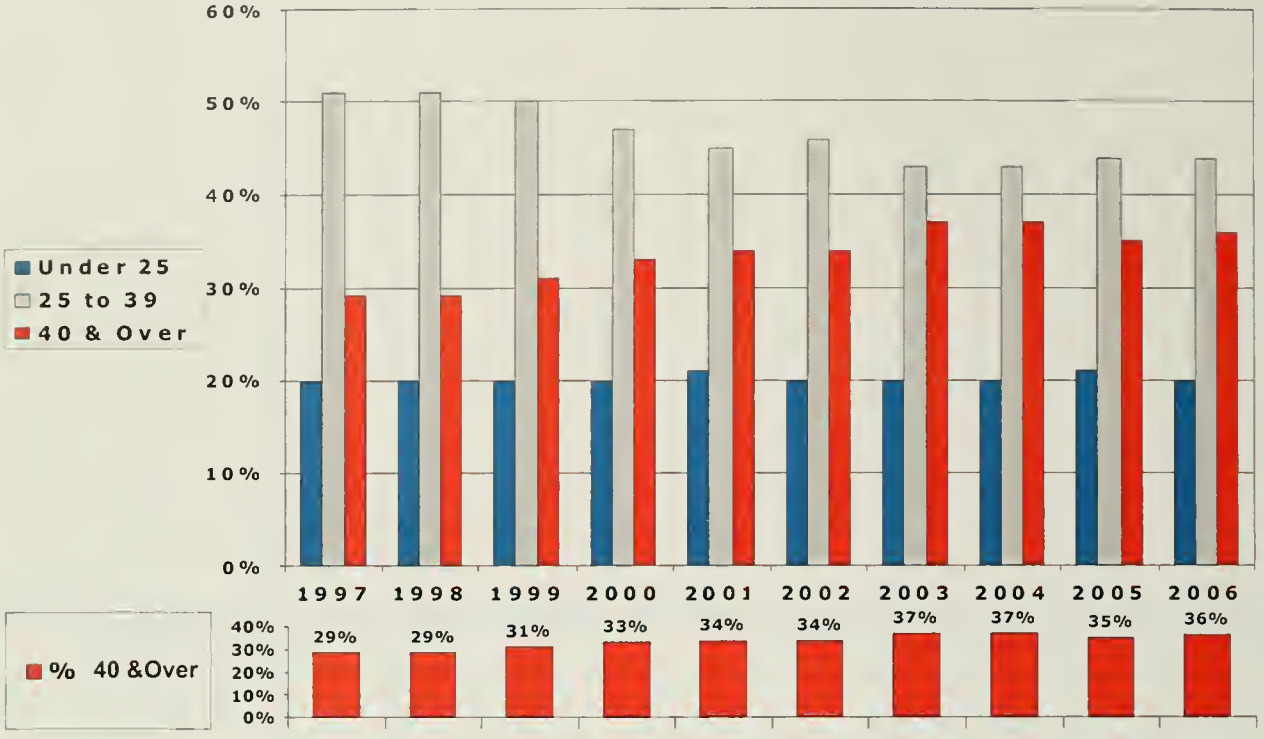
Prerelease includes those in prerelease and transitional living.

Extracted from ACIS/Pro-Files 10/13/2006

Institutional Populations by Age Groups

Fiscal Years 1997 to 2006

Extracted from ACIS/ProFiles 10/14/2006



Offenders in Montana's correctional institutions, those for which the state is responsible for medical care, continue to age. The trend is slightly higher than what is happening to the state's population as a whole.

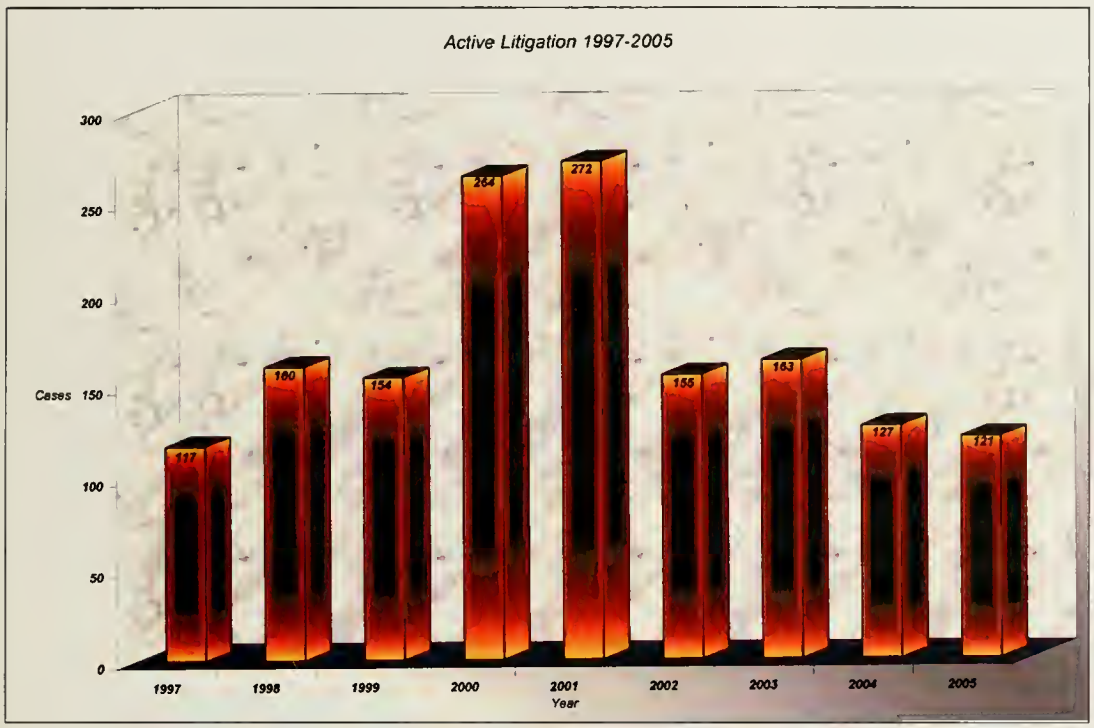
Between 2000 and 2006, the proportion of offenders at least 40 years old grew from 33 percent to 36 percent, a 9 percent jump. In that same time, the portion of Montana's overall population 40 years and older increased 7.5 percent, from 46.4 percent to 49.9 percent.

The graph above shows that 10 years ago only 29 percent of offenders in Montana institutions were more than 40 years old. That proportion increased by 24 percent since 1997.

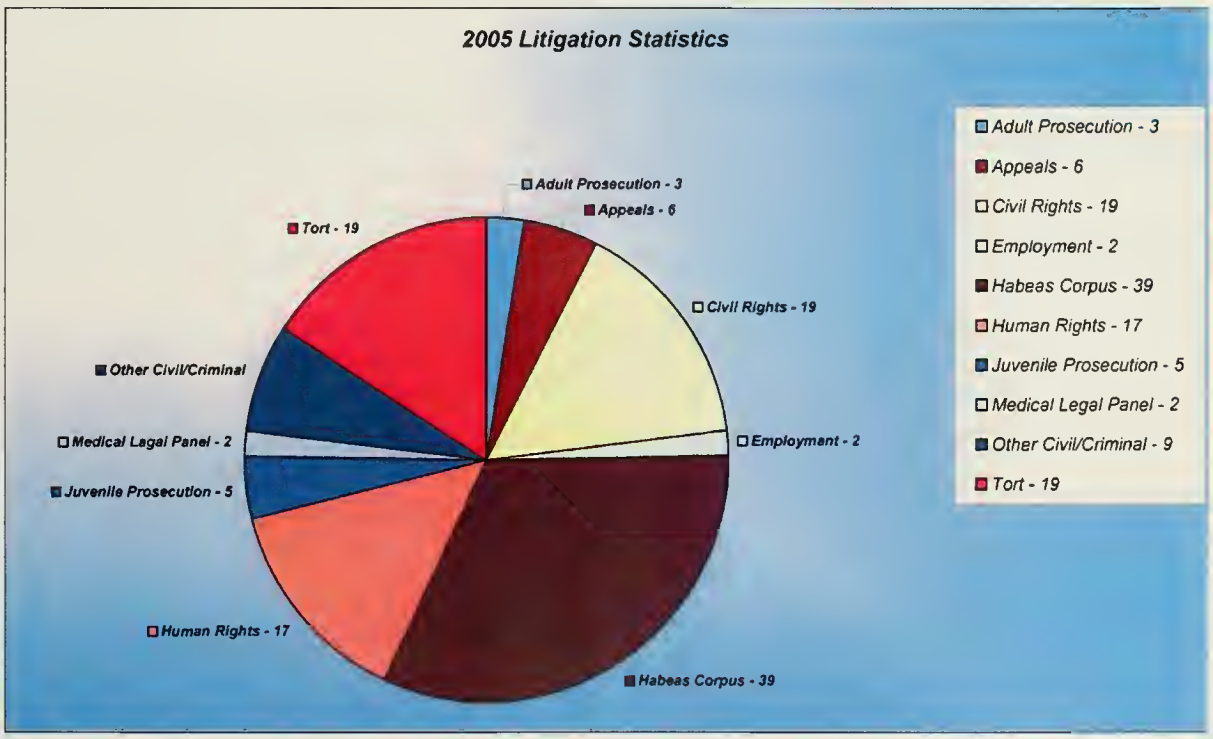
This aging trend results in higher medical costs for the corrections system, as a growing number of offenders develop health problems while incarcerated or come into the system with existing problems, many the result of extensive alcohol or illegal drug abuse.

The percentage of younger offenders, those less than 25 years old, has remained steady over the past decade at about 20 percent. The proportion of offenders in the 25-39 age bracket has declined gradually from slightly over half the population to about 43 percent.

The number of active cases in the **Legal Services Bureau** returned to a more normal pattern during the past four years, after a surge in court filings in 2000 and 2001. The large amount of litigation in those years was triggered by state Supreme Court rulings that dealt with probation revocations and questions about how sentences were calculated. The probation decision resulted in many revocation cases being reviewed. About half the cases filed in those two years were linked to that issue. The litigation declined sharply in the following years after the revocation disputes were resolved, the department implemented a new sentence calculation program that satisfied offenders and Montana State Prison complied with requirements in the settlement of an ACLU lawsuit over medical care. The chart to the left shows the number of active cases in 2005 was the lowest in eight years. The caseload dropped to 121, a 26 percent decline from just two years earlier and a more than 55 percent decrease from the high of 272 four years before.



The workload of the bureau continued to be dominated by "habeas corpus" cases, which are those filed by offenders challenging the legality of their confinement. This type of case, usually filed by offenders themselves without attorneys, had accounted for about one out of every three cases pending at the end of 2005. Civil rights and tort claims each represented about 16 percent of the cases, while cases alleging some violation of human rights accounted for 14 percent. The chart at right shows the 2005 breakdown of the active litigation pending in the bureau at the end of December 2005.



Offender Population Projections

Department leadership is confident that utilizing a consistent method of providing information will help decision-makers better understand how the department delivers correctional services to Montana. Further, population figures are the basis for the department's budget. A change in population has an effect on the Department of Corrections planning process and directly impacts its budget.

In an effort to improve how we calculate population figures, the department formed a leadership-level committee on May 26, 2006, designed to help decision-makers understand how population numbers affect the department's budget. Among the members of this director-appointed committee are representatives of the director's office, department management team, statistics unit, legal bureau and budget office.

The primary purpose of the population committee is to provide a consistent and understandable method of projecting population growth for adult and juvenile offenders. Members of the group will provide a quarterly review of forecasted population numbers and other related statistical information. In addition, the statistics unit will be the "gatekeeper" for *all* statistical information, including population projections. The idea is to provide accurate and consistent projections and statistical information while limiting changes to agreed-upon data.

Although the current focus is population figures, future meetings of this committee will discuss topics such as:

- reviewing the current population growth to determine if and when out of state placement of offenders is necessary
- identifying additional committee members
- adding juvenile population levels
- producing a facts sheet as a way to consistently deliver information to decision-makers and stakeholders

Although we have been projecting offender populations for many years, we have developed a new way of presenting that data that focuses on offender placements. Although it contains a great deal of information, there are three main concepts identified below that make using the fold-out chart on Page A-19 easier.

Growth Beyond Capacity

Although corrections experts work daily to maximize available space, each facility can only hold so many offenders. Because safety of the staff, offenders and the community is a primary consideration, growth beyond capacity is shown for each facility and program type. This figure represents the number of offenders exceeding a facility's capability to manage its population safely.

FY 2003 an Anomaly

In fiscal 2003, both male and female population figures show a significant decrease in their rate of growth from the previous fiscal year. However, during that year, 312 males and 47 females were conditionally released from prison creating the appearance that growth rates declined. That was a one-time event that does not reflect the historical trend.

Growth in Alternatives to Secure Placement

The growth rate for secure-custody beds as of the end of fiscal year 2006 declined for both males and females when compared to the previous fiscal year. In contrast, alternatives to secure placement, which are managed by the Adult Community Corrections Division, grew significantly from the previous year. These trends are encouraging because community alternatives work. Offenders participating in community programs receive more focused treatment and these programs tend to be cheaper than prison, primarily due to shorter lengths of stay.

Adult Population

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	(see note 1) FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	Actual[12] FY2006	Est. FY2007	Est. FY2008	Est. FY2009	Est. FY2010	Est. FY2011
MALE PRISON BEDS												
Montana State Prison - Deer Lodge (see notes 2, 3 & 4)	1,261	1,268	1,319	1307	1,325	1,430	1,458	1,467	1,467	1,467	1,467	1,467
County Jails (see note 5)	105	43	86	109	128	125	177	130	130	130	130	130
Great Falls Regional Prison	138	132	134	109	149	151	151	152	152	152	152	152
Dawson County Regional Prison - Glendive	136	136	138	137	140	141	142	141	141	141	141	141
Crossroads Correctional Center - Shelby (see note 6)	215	384	394	348	391	458	501	500	550	550	550	550
Missoula Regional Prison	62	150	160									
Out of State Inmates	103											
TOTAL MALE PRISON CAPACITY								2,390	2,440	2,440	2,440	2,440
Actual/ projected population	2,020	2,113	2,231	2,010	2,133	2,305	2,429	2,575	2,729	2,893	3,067	3,251
% Growth	6%	5%	6%	-10%	6%	8%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Growth Beyond Capacity								185	289	453	627	811
FEMALE PRISON BEDS												
Montana Women's Prison - Billings (see note 4)	70	71	74	128	164	186	218	194	194	194	194	194
County Jails	12	16	22	11	10	44	45	48	48	48	48	48
Out of State Inmates	25											
Private Prisons	25	61	74	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FEMALE PRISON CAPACITY								242	242	242	242	242
Actual/ projected population	132	148	170	146	174	230	263	308	360	421	493	577
% Growth	8%	12%	15%	-14%	19%	32%	14%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Growth Beyond Capacity								66	118	179	251	335
ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE PLACEMENT/ MANAGED BY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS												
Missoula Assessment and Sanctions Center (male)				119	131	133	136	141	141	141	141	141
Billings Assessment and Sanctions Center (female)				3	14	17	20	20	20	20	20	20
TSCTC Boot Camp (male) - Deer Lodge	34	42	44	50	54	54	52	60	60	60	60	60
TSCTC Boot Camp (female) - Deer Lodge	3	4										
Intensive Challenge Program (female) - MWP - Billings	0	0	7	6	7	6	15	14	20	20	20	20
START (revocations only) - Warm Springs							36	64	64	64	64	64
P&P Sanctions(County Jail / START)							17	27	27	27	27	27
Meth Treatment (male)- Lewistown								15	80	80	80	80
Meth Treatment (female) - Boulder								7	40	40	40	40
WATCh Program (DUI) -male - Warm Springs / Glendive	0	0	27	119	116	119	123	106	106	106	106	106
WATCh Program (DUI) - female - Glendive	0	0	2	17	25	20	22	40	40	40	40	40
TOTAL ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE PLACEMENT CAPACITY								494	598	598	598	598
Actual/ projected population	37	46	80	314	347	349	419	482	554	621	695	779
% Growth	6%	24%	74%	293%	11%	1%	20%	15%	15%	12%	12%	12%
Growth Beyond Capacity								-12	-44	23	97	181
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - PRERELEASE												
Connections Corrections (male) - Butte / Warm Springs	25	25	24	24	27	41	57	65	65	65	65	65
Connections Corrections (female) - Butte	6	6	6	6	8	14	20	25	25	25	25	25
Prerelease (male)[10]	367	377	419	438	435	472	516	652	652	652	652	652
Prerelease (female)[10]	85	101	104	104	112	117	120	178	178	178	178	178
TOTAL CAPACITY								920	920	920	920	920
Actual/ projected population	483	509	553	572	582	644	722	845	895	949	1,006	1,066
% Growth	6%	5%	9%	3%	2%	11%	12%	17%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Growth Beyond Capacity								-75	-25	29	86	146
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - PRERELEASE COMMUNITY OPTIONS												
Prerelease Transitional Living Male[10]	21	21	24	32	38	38	46	40	40	40	40	40
Prerelease Transitional Living Female[10]	4	4	5	9	12	12	12	20	20	20	20	20
TOTAL CAPACITY								60	60	60	60	60
Total Transitional Living	25	25	29	41	50	50	58	60	60	60	60	60
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM												
Intensive Supervision Program (see note 7)	194	226	252	277	255	288	305	342	383	429	480	538
Number of ISP Officers (see note 8)			17	17	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15
% Growth	5%	16%	12%	10%	-8%	13%	6%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Growth Beyond Capacity								-33	8	54	106	163
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - PROBATION & PAROLE												
Probation & Parole Yearly Caseload Average	5,963	6,047	6,104	6,552	6,813	7,073	7,531	7,928	8,407	8,915	9,454	10,025
Enhanced Supervision Program Male							4	40	40	40	40	40
Enhanced Supervision Program Female							1	20	20	20	20	20
Number of P&P Officers (see note 9)	69	69	90	90	90	89	105	105	105	105	105	105
Total Probation & Parole Yearly Caseload Average	5,963	6,047	6,104	6,552	6,813	7,073	7,636	7,988	8,467	8,975	9,514	10,085
% Growth		1%	1%	7%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Growth Beyond Capacity								428	907	1,415	1,954	2,526
Total Actual/ Projected Adult ADP	8,854	9,114	9,419	9,912	10,354	10,939	11,732	12,599	13,449	14,348	15,315	16,355
% Growth	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Increase From Previous Year	333	260	305	493	442	585	793	867	850	899	967	1,040
TOTAL Correctional System Growth Beyond Capacity								658	1,254	2,163	3,119	4,169

See notes on Page A-20.

NOTES:

1. 325 males and 50 females were conditionally released from prison in fiscal years 2002 and 2003. (Updated on 11-14-06 to correct counts. Prior counts were through the end of FY2004)

2. The Montana State Prison count does not include out-to-court inmates and those in transit.

3. The MSP FY2007 count increase from 1,417 to 1,467 due to the addition of beds in the old reception unit (now called E Unit).

4. The capacities shown in FY2006 through FY2011 reflect the capacities at which the prisons will operate.

5. County jail hold beds fluctuate daily up to 230 males and females. The numbers shown here are the target numbers.

6. Federal expansion at Crossroads Correctional Center in Shelby will give the department 50 beds that were previously occupied by federal prisoners.

7. The decline in the intensive supervision program (ISP) yearly average numbers for FY2006 was due to the closure of the Kalispell ISP.

8. Each ISP officer supervises approximately 25 offenders.

9. The number of offenders on an officer's caseload varies by the type of offender being supervised. For the predictive model, 72 offenders is used for the average caseload for each probation and parole officer.

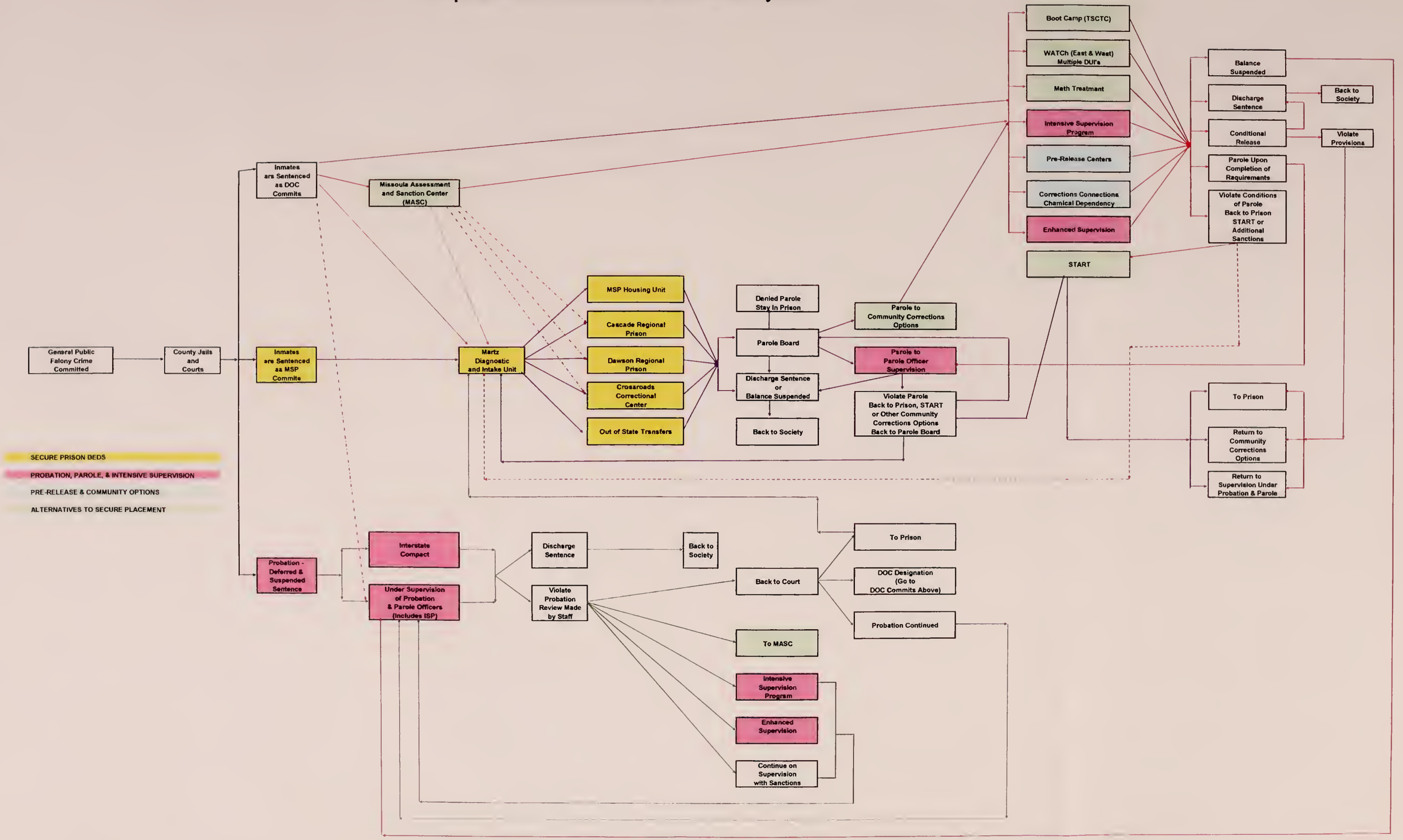
10. Historic numbers for transitional living and Connections Corrections were broken out from prerelease counts and double counts were corrected. (7-27-06).

11. Adjusted to reflect population growth of alternatives to Secure placement to 15% and community corrections prerelease growth to 17% per group meeting.

12. FY2006 average daily population (ADP) was updated from final counts (11-14-2006).

13. Added probation and parole sanction beds to alternates to secure placement category, added offsite counts to MSP ADP, moved enhanced supervision program to the probation and parole section.

Department of Corrections Adult Male System


SECURE PRISON BEDS
PROBATION, PAROLE, & INTENSIVE SUPERVISION
PRE-RELEASE & COMMUNITY OPTIONS
ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE PLACEMENT
General Public Felony Crime Committed
County Jails and Courts
Inmates are Sentenced as DOC Commits
Inmates are Sentenced as MSP Commits
Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC)
Martz Diagnostic and Intake Unit
MSP Housing Unit
Cascade Regional Prison
Dawson Regional Prison
Crossroads Correctional Center
Out of State Transfers
Denied Parole Stay In Prison
Parole Board
Discharge Sentence or Balance Suspended
Back to Society
Parole to Community Corrections Options
Parole to Parole Officer Supervision
Violate Parole Back to Prison, START or Other Community Corrections Options Back to Parole Board
Boot Camp (TSCTC)
WATCh (East & Wast) Multiple DUI's
Meth Treatment
Intensive Supervision Program
Pre-Release Centers
Corrections Connections Chamical Dependency
Enhanced Supervision
START
Balance Suspended
Discharge Sentence
Back to Society
Conditional Release
Violate Provisions
Parole Upon Completion of Requirements
Violate Conditions of Parole Back to Prison START or Additional Sanctions
To Prison
Return to Community Corrections Options
Return to Supervision Under Probation & Parole
Probation - Deferred & Suspended Sentence
Interstate Compact
Under Supervision of Probation & Parole Officers (Includes ISP)
Discharge Sentence
Back to Society
Violate Probation Review Made by Staff
Back to Court
To Prison
DOC Designation (Go to DOC Commits Above)
Probation Continued
To MASC
Intensive Supervision Program
Enhanced Supervision
Continue on Supervision with Sanctions

Victim Services

This section contains statistical information related to notification services provided to crime victims and their families.

The VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) system is one of the most important tools the Department of Corrections has to keep crime victims and their families informed about what is happening with the offenders who victimized them.

VINE is an automated telephone system that provides custody status updates around the clock. Victims may register for VINE using a toll-free telephone number, logging onto the VINElink Web site, or contacting the department. The department's victim information specialist and information technology staff work closely with the VINE service provider to maintain and improve the service, and to increase its use.

The chart on the facing page illustrates a year of VINE activity. The system logged more than 35,000 incoming and outgoing calls, from victims or others and calls from VINE to victims during 2005. The average number per month was 2,917, and the activity ranged from 1,715 calls in February to 5,091 calls in August.

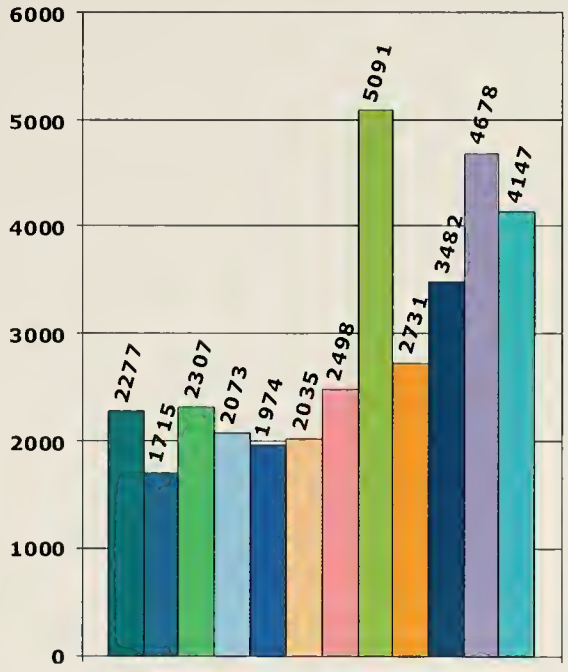
During the year, VINE had 703 "confirmed phone events," which refers to the number of times the system reached the intended victim and delivered information about the custody status of an offender. The monthly average was about 58 such calls.

The VINE system had 355 victims sign up to be automatically notified when an offender's custody status changed. On average, about 30 victims registered each month.

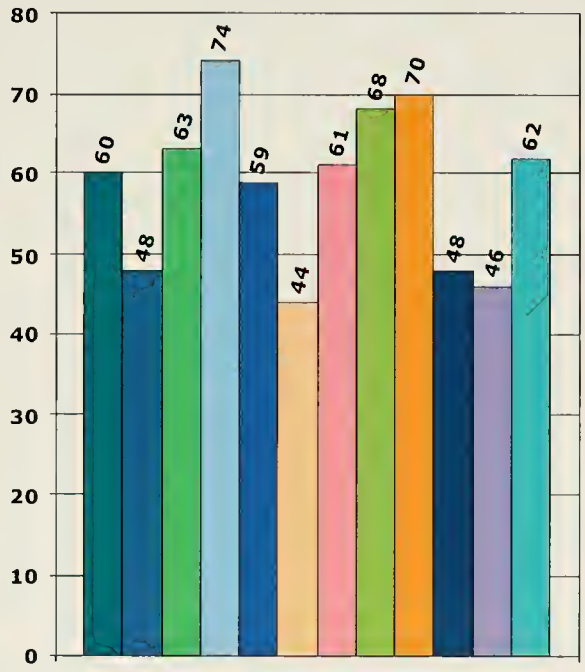
The toll-free number for registrations is (800) 456-3076. The Internet site is www.vinelink.com.

VINE Usage - CY2005

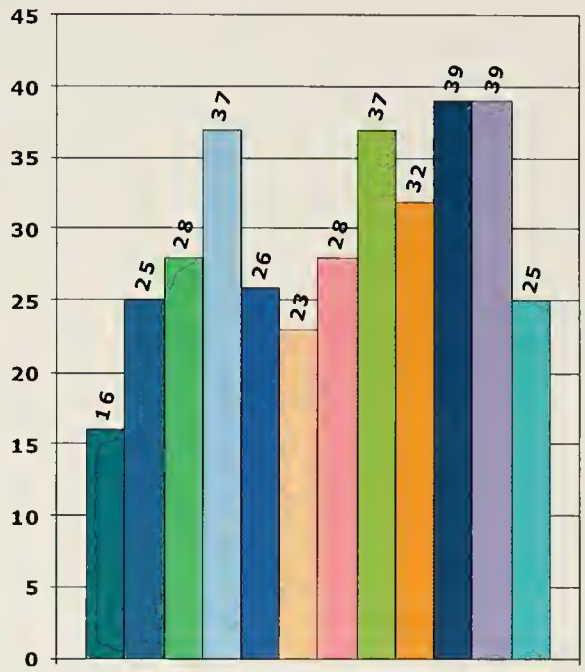
Total Calls



Confirmed Phone Events



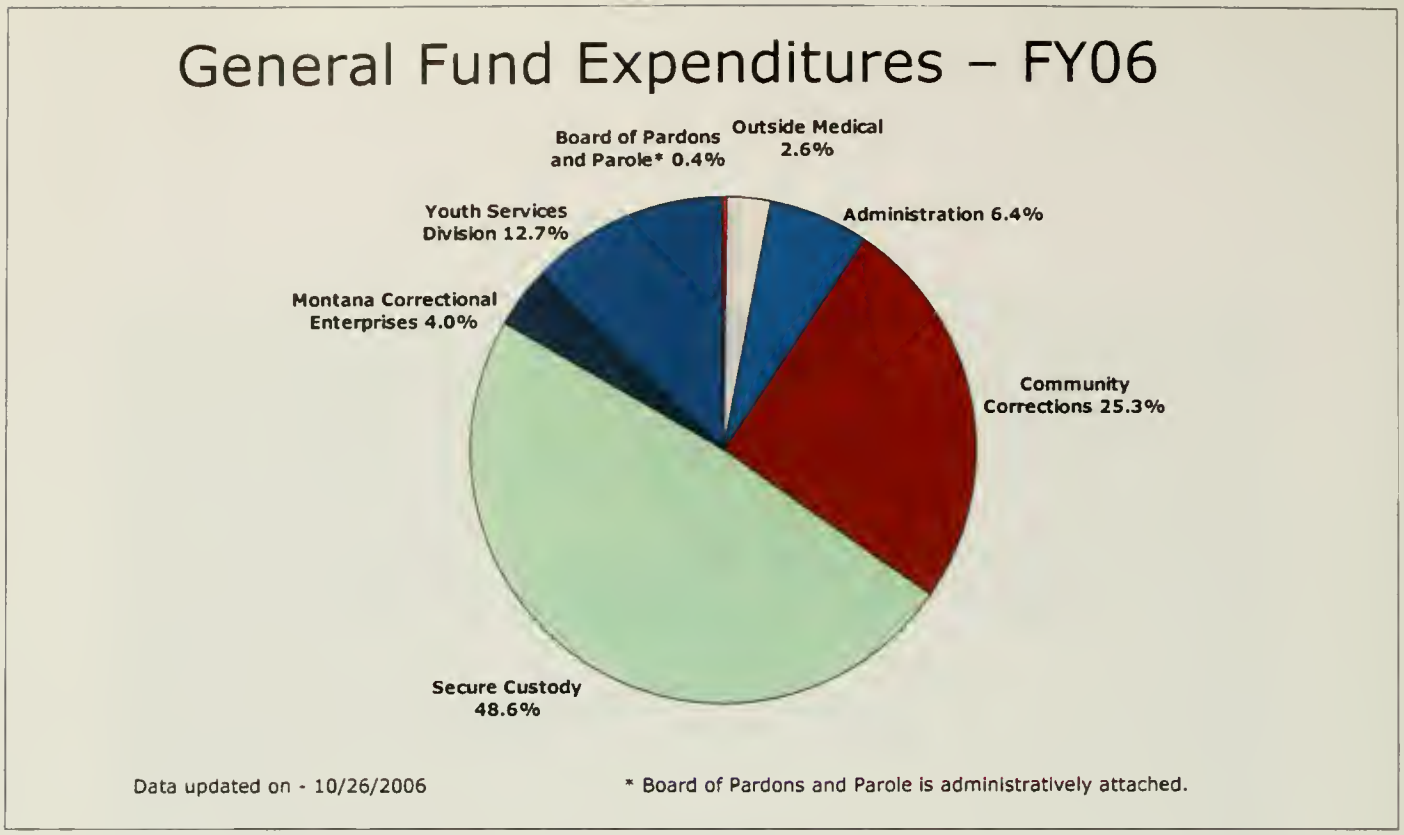
New Registrations



January	**April**	**July**	**October**
February	**May**	**August**	**November**
March	**June**	**September**	**December**

Administrative and Financial Services

This section contains statistical information about expenditures by the Department of Corrections.


General Fund Expenditures – FY06
Board of Pardons and Parole* 0.4%
Outside Medical 2.6%
Youth Services Division 12.7%
Administration 6.4%
Montana Correctional Enterprises 4.0%
Community Corrections 25.3%
Secure Custody 48.6%
Data updated on - 10/26/2006
* Board of Pardons and Parole is administratively attached.

The chart above illustrates that 93½ cents of every dollar spent by the department is used for programs that provide services directly to offenders.

Pages C-3 and C-4 provide information on the department costs that made up most of its $130.8 million budget during fiscal year 2006.

The graph on C-3 shows the varying daily costs per offender in the correctional facilities and programs used or operated by the department. This information is meant to demonstrate how expenses differ. Direct comparison of the daily cost from one program or facility should not be made because smaller programs have naturally higher expenses since they do not enjoy the economy of scale of larger facilities. Costs also are affected by the fact that secure facilities offer more programming, treatment and medical care. Cost estimates are based on average daily populations, which fluctuate throughout the year.

The highest per-offender cost was at Riverside Youth Correctional Facility, with an average daily population of 14. The lowest cost of $4.01 a day occurs in the probation and parole system with its 7,535 offenders.

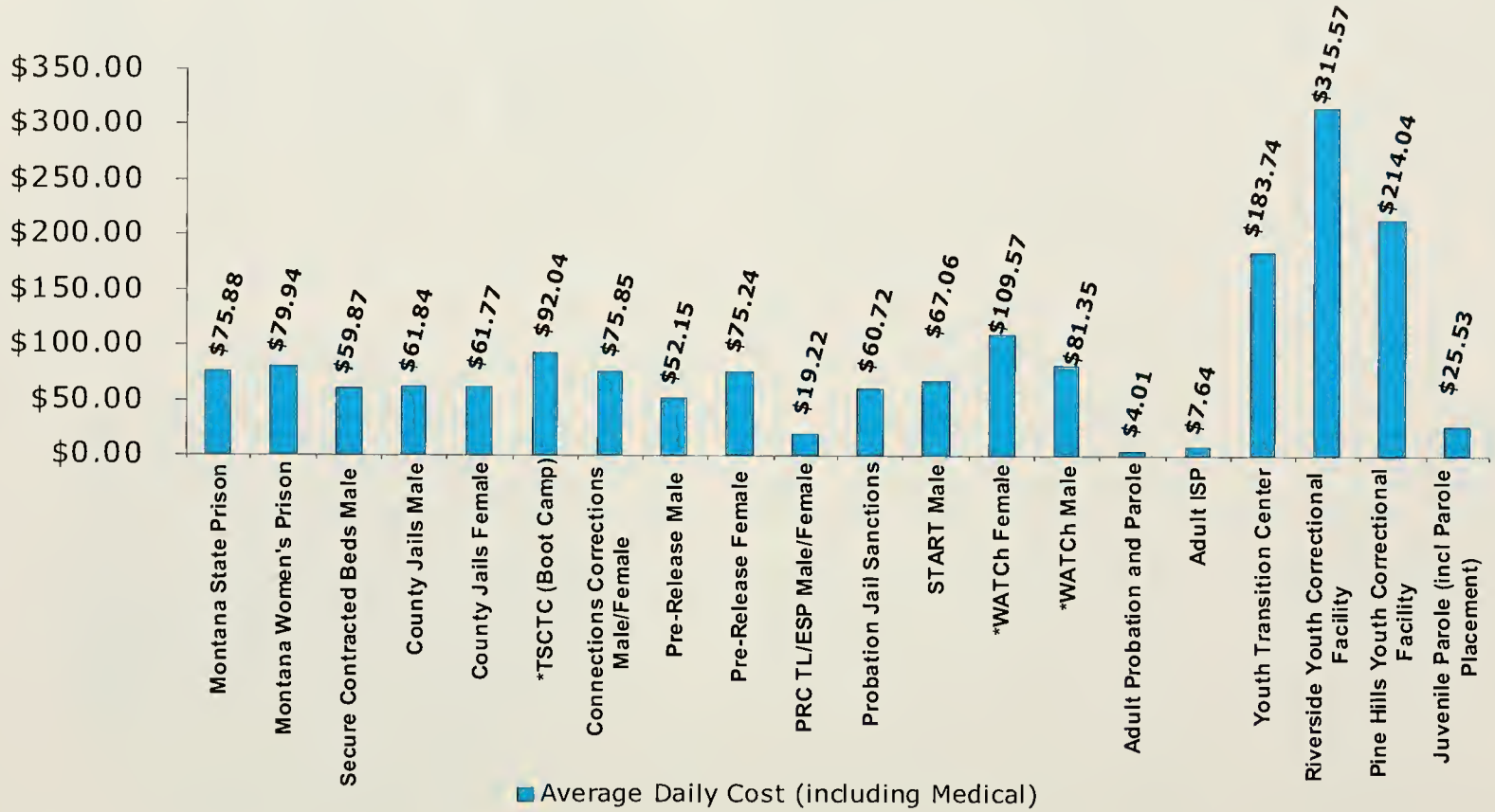
The chart on Page C-4 provides detailed information about costs related to managing more than 12,000 offenders in various correctional facilities and programs. The top half summarizes $47 million in costs for facilities and programs with which the department contracts. They are operated by private companies or local governments. The "contracted beds" category refers to the three regional prisons and the private prison at Shelby. The bottom half of the chart addresses $72.1 million spent on state-operated facilities and programs.

The department spent $3.4 million, or 2.8 percent, on outside medical care for offenders. Sixty-four percent of that was spent by Montana State Prison, which houses offenders requiring chronic medical care.

The total of $119.2 million does not include $11.6 million in spending in other categories, such as $5.5 million for juvenile probation placements, $5.2 million by Montana Correctional Enterprises, $546.000 for the administratively attached Board of Pardons and Parole, and $272,000 for the probation work of juvenile fiscal officers.

The department's administrative support expenses are included in the cost-per-day figures. Those costs account for $9.3 million, or 7.8 percent, of total spending.

Adult Offender Cost Per Day FY2006



* indicates a 6 month program, thus costs are higher

Data updated on -11/9/2006

Offender Cost Per Day FY 2006

Costs Per Day
FY 2006 Contracted Facilities

Facility/Program	General Fund	Outside Medical	Administrative	Total Costs	ADP	Cost/Day	Cost/Day w/o Admin
Adult Secure Contracted Beds Male *	$18,531,794.66	$329,907.28	$1,447,254.13	$20,308,956.07	929	$59.87	$55.60
County Jail Male	$3,541,010.96	$178,156.38	$276,537.86	$3,995,705.20	177	$61.84	$57.56
County Jail Female	$919,428.45	$49,522.62	$71,803.44	$1,040,754.51	46	$61.77	$57.50
Connections Corrections	$2,182,432.44	$0.00	$221,797.35	$2,404,229.79	87	$75.85	$68.85
Pre-Release Male	$8,889,542.14	$17,045.99	$903,430.90	$9,810,019.03	515	$52.15	$47.34
Pre-Release Female	$2,979,826.34	$3,742.68	$302,835.30	$3,286,404.32	120	$75.24	$68.31
Pre-Release Transitional Living	$368,363.32	$0.00	$37,436.21	$405,799.53	58	$19.22	$17.45
Probation Jail Sanctions	$350,689.68	$0.00	$35,640.07	$386,329.75	17	$60.72	$55.12
START Male	$777,703.03	$0.00	$79,036.80	$856,739.83	35	$67.06	$60.88
WATCh Female	$778,610.82	$42,011.23	$79,129.06	$899,751.11	22	$109.57	$99.93
WATCh Male	$3,266,816.82	$47,262.85	$332,001.72	$3,646,081.39	123	$81.35	$73.95
Totals	$42,586,218.66	$667,649.03	$3,786,902.84	$47,040,770.53	2,130	$724.63	$662.48

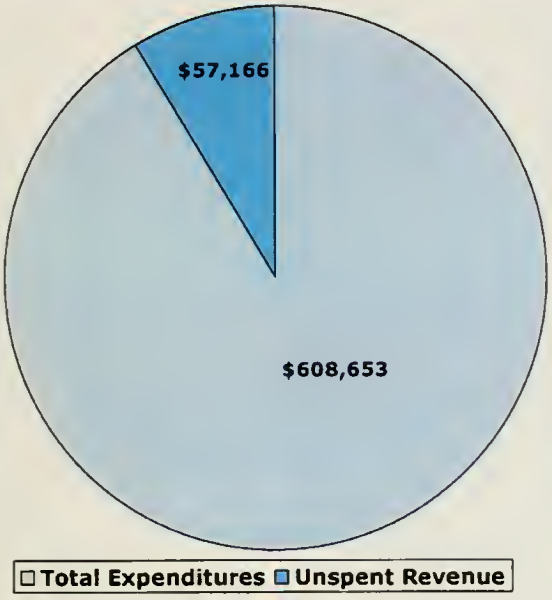
FY 2006 State Facilities

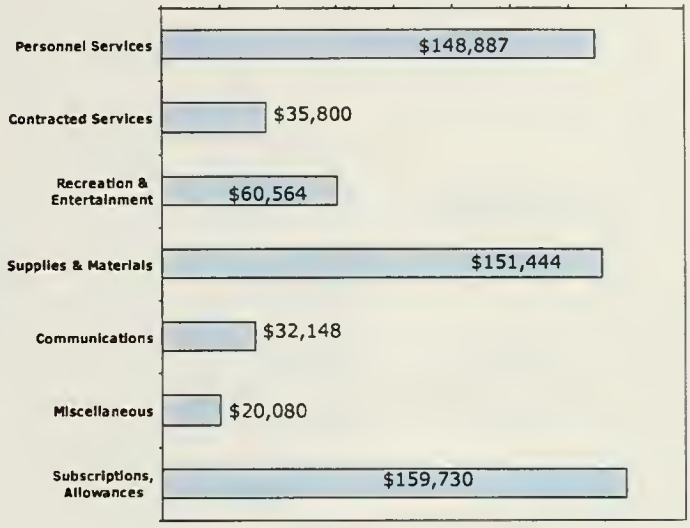
Facility/Program	General Fund	Outside Medical	Administrative	Total Costs	ADP	Cost/Day	Cost/Day w/o Admin
Montana State Prison	$35,438,939.27	$2,178,535.45	$2,767,630.03	$40,385,104.75	1,458	$75.88	$70.68
Montana Womens Prison	$5,501,972.65	$417,151.26	$429,680.60	$6,348,804.51	218	$79.94	$74.53
Treasure State Correctional Training Center	$1,565,373.00	$20,094.03	$159,086.52	$1,744,553.55	52	$92.04	$83.64
Adult Probation and Parole	$10,001,569.84	$0.00	$1,016,444.61	$11,018,014.45	7,535	$4.01	$3.64
Adult Intensive Supervison Program	$772,927.32	$0.00	$78,551.45	$851,478.77	305	$7.64	$6.93
Youth Transition Center	$764,221.47	$0.00	$79,880.14	$844,101.61	13	$183.74	$166.35
Riverside Youth Correctional Facility	$1,489,755.42	$24,510.62	$155,716.47	$1,669,982.51	14	$315.57	$286.14
Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility	$6,611,035.21	$96,557.39	$691,017.52	$7,398,610.12	95	$214.04	$194.05
Juvenile Parole	$1,681,311.09	$0.00	$201,229.36	$1,882,540.45	202	$25.53	$22.80
Totals	$63,827,105.27	$2,736,848.75	$5,579,236.70	$72,143,190.72	9,892	$998.39	$908.78
Grand Total for Contracted and State	$106,413,323.93	$3,404,497.78	$9,366,139.54	$119,183,961.25	12,022	$1,723.02	$1,571.26

*Adult secure contracted beds for men include Dawson County Regional Prison, Cascade County Regional Prison and Crossroads Correctional Center at Shelby.

Inmate Welfare Fund Expenditures

FY 2006





Personnel Services	(Inmate Pay)
Contracted Services	(Inmate Legal Research Software)
Recreation & Entertainment	(Hobby equip/Supplies)
Supplies & Materials	(Paper, Reference Materials)
Communications	(UPS,Phone Cards, Postage)
Miscellaneous	(Storage, Travel)
Subscriptions, Allowances	(Satellite and Cable TV Services)

Updated 10/30/2006

The inmate welfare fund, created by law, is funded with profits from the sale of personal items to offenders through the state prison canteen system and from charges for long-distance collect calls offenders are allowed to make.

The law gives the Department of Corrections authority to spend the money for meeting needs of offenders and their families while offenders are incarcerated.

This chart shows how more than $608,000 was spent from the inmate welfare fund in fiscal year 2006. About three-fourths of the money, or $460,000, was used for three purposes: $159,730 paid for satellite and cable TV service for offender-owned TVs; $151,444 purchased paper and various legal, educational and reference materials; and $148,887 paid wages to inmate workers.

About 10 percent, or $60,565, was used to buy hobby equipment and supplies, and almost $36,000 was spent to provide legal research software to fulfill the requirement that imprisoned offenders have access to such information. Another $32,147 went for mailing parcels and letters, and for phone cards, and slightly more than $20,000 was spent on storage of excess offender property and for offenders to travel to funerals of family members.

Service Contracts with Private Providers
FY2006

* Health Services figure does not include outside medical claims paid.
** Other Services includes Education, Legal, IT, elevator, one time services etc.

The Department of Corrections relies on partnerships with local governments, private nonprofit companies and one private, for-profit corporation in providing services for offenders in Montana. In fiscal year 2006, those partners operated the private prison at Shelby, regional prisons at Great Falls and Glendive, the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC), six prerelease centers and various treatment programs.

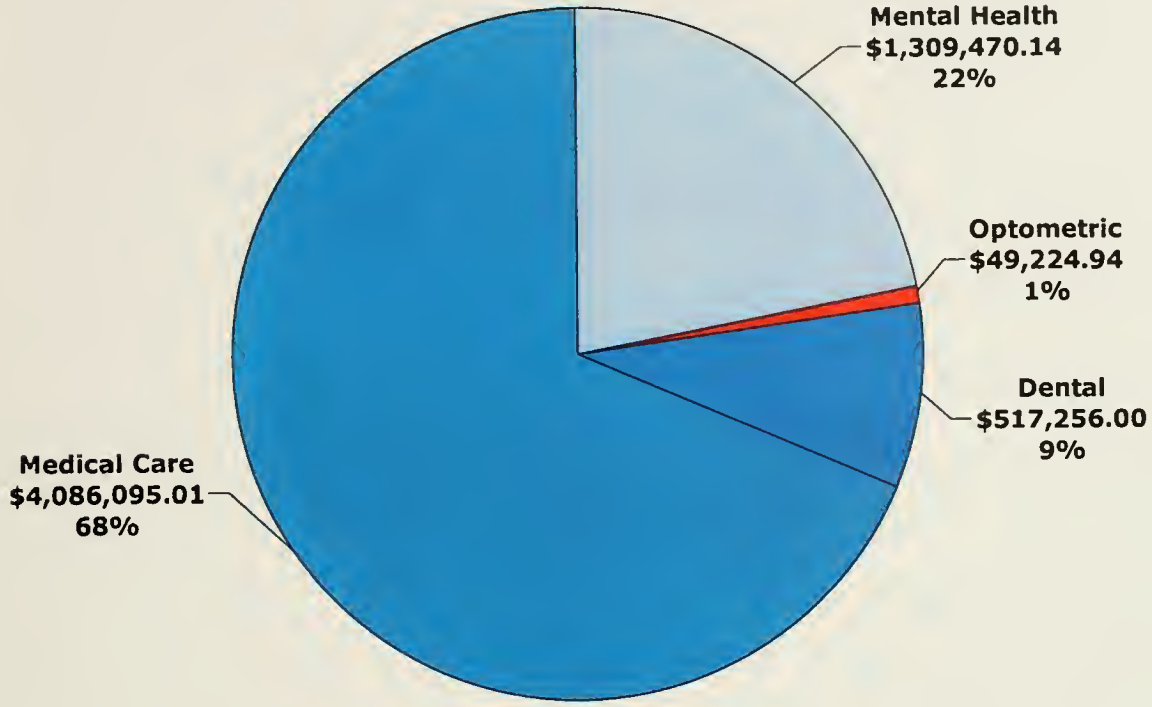
In all, the department has 225 contracts with a value of about $51.8 million. This figure represents actual fiscal year 2006 payments for secure care and contracted services paid at a fixed rate. The projected annual costs under these contracts was about $54.5 million.

The graph above shows how the $51.8 million was spent.

About a third of every dollar was for secure care – MASC and the private and regional prisons – and 25 cents of every dollar went to the nonprofit companies operating the prerelease centers and the START (Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition) center for offenders who violate conditions of their community placement.

About 12 percent of the total was paid under contracts for treatment programs, such as those serving offenders with drug addictions and felony DUI convictions. Contracts with private health care providers accounted for 11.5 percent, contracts for youth services amounted to 9.7 percent of the total, and payments to counties holding state offenders in their jails represented about 4 percent. Office space leases and contracts with private providers for chemical dependency and sex offender programs at secure facilities were 2.7 percent. A mixture of education, legal, information technology and various one-time services accounted for 1.5 percent.

Health Service Contracts with Private Providers
FY 2006



Updated 10/27/2006

Health care for offenders is one of the fastest-growing expenses faced by the Department of Corrections, just as it is for all Montanans. In addition, these costs affect a wide array of corrections programs in which the state is responsible for the medical needs of offenders. The state has a legal and moral obligation to provide adequate care for offenders in secure-custody facilities, and offenders in state custody have an 8th Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.

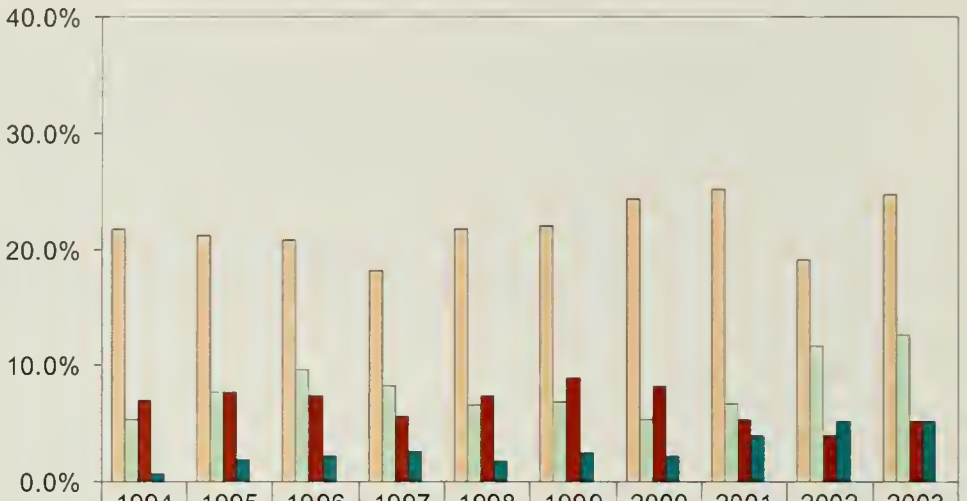
The department spent $5.9 million on private providers to ensure proper health care during fiscal year 2006. Sixty-eight percent, or slightly more than $4 million, was spent on medical services and 22 percent, or about $1.3 million, purchased mental health services. Another 9 percent, or about $517,000, went toward dental care and about $49,000 was spent on eye care.

This spending includes only the money paid under contracts with private providers to supply health care services inside department facilities, an increasing concern as the offender population ages (Page A-16). It does not count the $3.4 million paid by the state to obtain medical care outside of the institutions.

Adult Community Corrections

This section contains statistical information concerning community corrections programs and offenders in those programs.

Male 3-Year Recidivism Rate FY1994-FY2003



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Violation to Prison	21.7%	21.1%	20.7%	18.2%	21.7%	21.9%	24.4%	25.1%	19.1%	24.7%
Violation to Alternate Placement	5.3%	7.6%	9.6%	8.1%	6.6%	6.8%	5.3%	6.7%	11.6%	12.6%
New Crime to Prison	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%	5.6%	7.4%	9.0%	8.2%	5.3%	4.0%	5.2%
New Crime to Alternate Placement	0.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	4.0%	5.2%	5.2%
Total Recidivism Rate	34.7%	38.2%	39.7%	34.4%	37.5%	39.1%	40.0%	41.1%	39.9%	47.7%

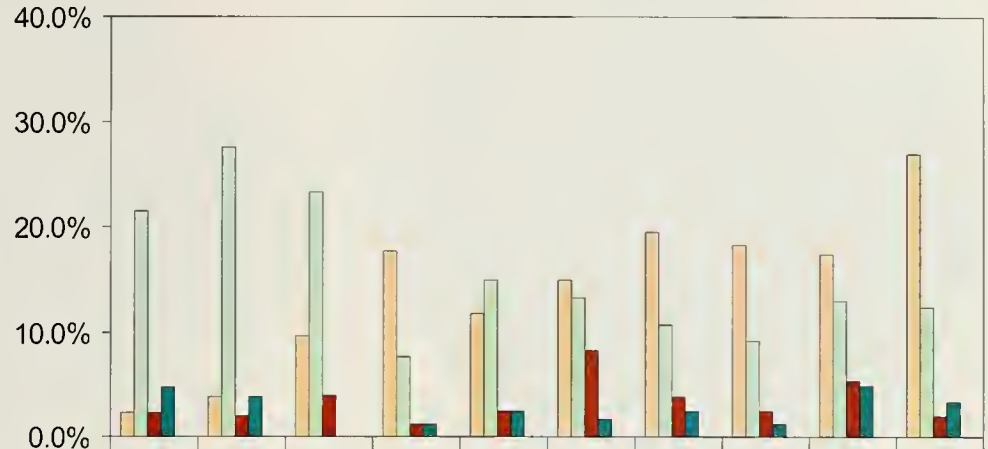
ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/18/2006

Recidivism rates, the pace at which offenders return to a correctional institution after being released, is one of the most common measures of how well a correctional system is working in efforts to rehabilitate criminals.

The graphs on this page and Page D-3 summarize recidivism in Montana. Because recidivism is based on the number of offenders who return during the first three years of release, the latest data is for those released in 2003. The graphs measure returns for either violations of conditions imposed on community placement or commission of a new crime.

The recidivism rates for men and women offenders are similar. Among all male offenders released in fiscal 2003, records show 47.7 percent returned. The rate for women was 44.6 percent. During the 10 years before that, the rate for men increased from 34 percent. The rate for women rose from 31 percent.

Female 3-Year Recidivism Rate FY1994-FY2003



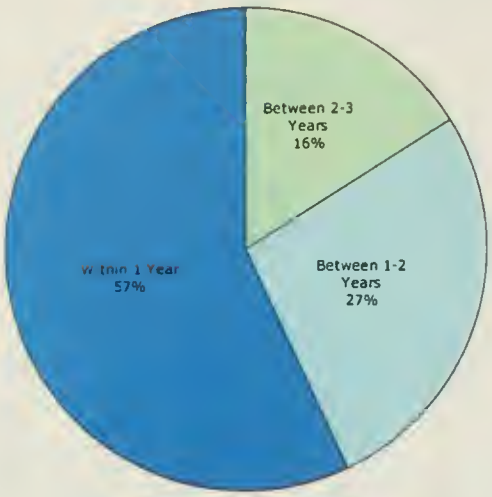
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Violation to Prison	2.4%	3.9%	9.6%	17.7%	11.8%	15.0%	19.5%	18.2%	17.3%	27.0%
Violation to Alternate Placement	21.4%	27.5%	23.3%	7.6%	15.1%	13.3%	10.7%	9.1%	13.0%	12.3%
New Crime to Prison	2.4%	2.0%	4.1%	1.3%	2.5%	8.3%	3.8%	2.6%	5.4%	2.0%
New Crime to Alternate Placement	4.8%	3.9%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.3%	4.9%	3.3%
Total Recidivism Rate	31.0%	37.3%	37.0%	27.9%	31.9%	38.3%	36.5%	31.2%	40.6%	44.6%

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/18/2006

Of the men who returned during the three years after their 2003 release, about 78 percent were caught in a technical violation of conditions imposed on their community placement. Only about one out of every five returned because of a new crime. About 63 percent of males coming back to an institution went to prison; the remainder were placed in an alternative program. Ten years earlier, almost 83 percent of male recidivists went to prison.

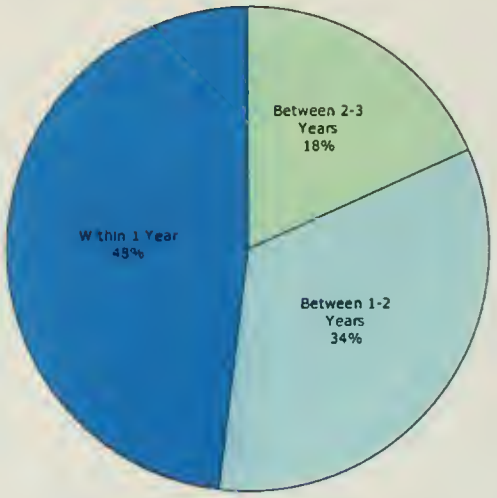
Among the female offenders who returned in the three years after their 2003 release, about 88 percent were sent back for a technical violation. Just under 12 percent committed a new crime. About two-thirds of women found themselves in prison; a third went to alternative programs. Ten years before, 15 percent went to prison.

Male Inmate Recidivists: When Do They Return?
Time from Release to Return to Institution



FY1988- FY1999

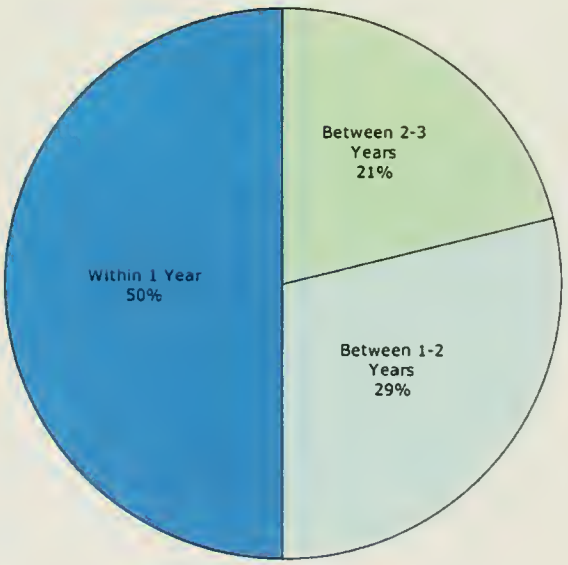
(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files - Updated: 12/04/02)



FY1994- FY2003

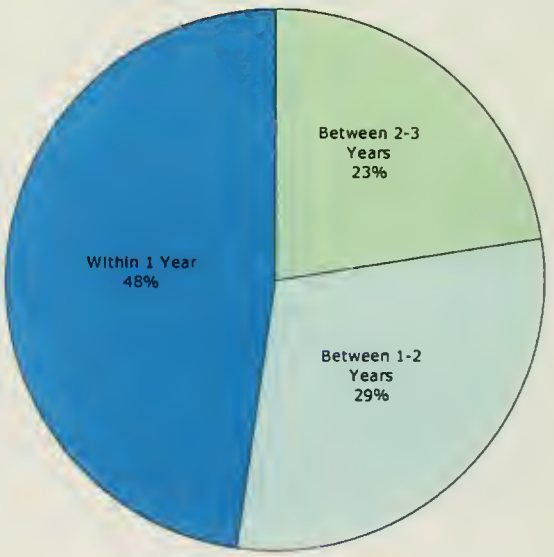
(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files - Updated: 10/18/06)

Female Inmate Recidivists: When Do They Return?
Time from Release to Return to Institution



FY1988- FY1999

(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files - Updated: 12/04/02)

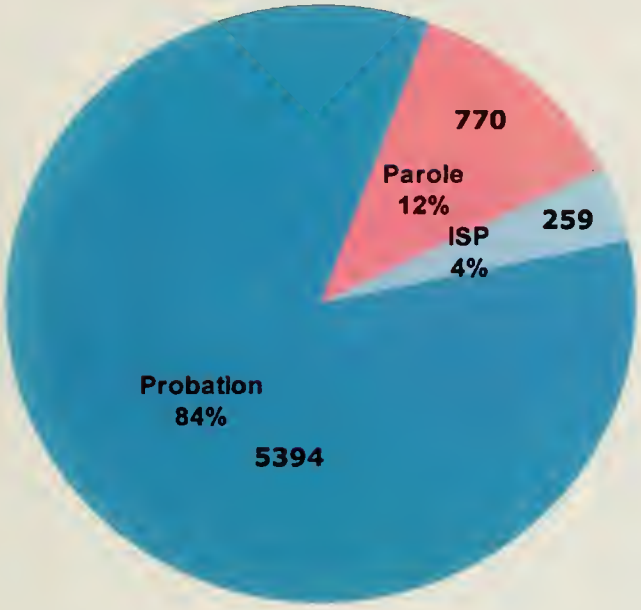


FY1994- FY2003

(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files - Updated: 10/18/06)

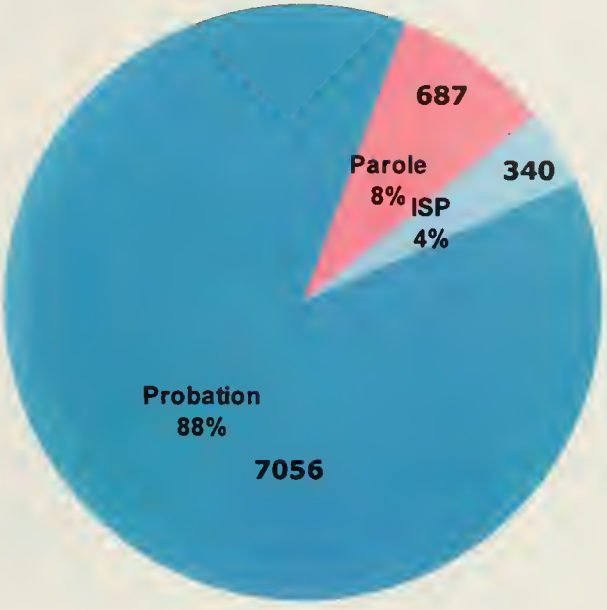
Distribution of Probation and Parole Caseload

6422 Offenders on 6/30/2002



(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files data from 12/24/2002)

8083 Offenders on 6/30/2006



(Source: ACIS/PRO-Files data from 6/30/2006)

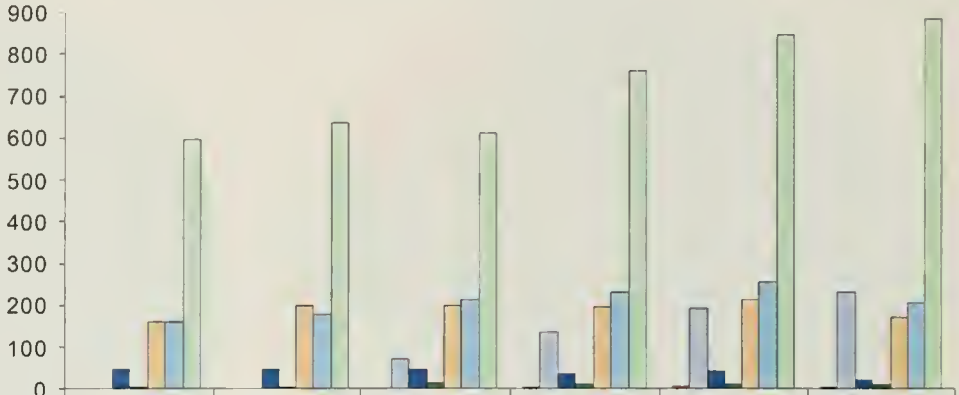
The charts on Page D-4 page show the timing for offenders returning to prison for violations of the conditions of their community placement or committing a new crime.

Men and woman are equally likely to return in the first year after release, but men return in the second year more often than do women. On the other hand, women are slightly more likely than men to return in the third year.

The charts above demonstrate the changing pattern for probation, parole and the intensive supervision program (ISP) from 2002 to 2006. In 2002, probationers accounted for 84 percent of all offenders in these three community-based programs. By 2006, that figure had grown to 88 percent. At the same time, the proportion on parole declined from 12 percent to 8 percent.

The total number of offenders in these three programs increased by 1,661, or almost 26 percent. The increase in the number of offenders on probation was 1,662, nearly identical to the overall growth.

Probation and Parole Revocations FY2001-FY2006



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Conditional Release - New Conviction	NA	NA	3	4	7	6
Conditional Release - Technical Violation	NA	NA	73	137	192	231
Intensive Supervision - Technical Violation	49	49	49	38	42	22
Parole - New Conviction	5	5	16	10	9	11
Parole - Technical Violation	159	201	201	195	214	172
Probation - New Conviction	160	181	212	234	257	209
Probation - Technical Violation	599	637	612	761	844	882
FY End P&P Population	**6299**	**6422**	**7058**	**7197**	**7482**	**8083**

Data compiled from ACIS/ Pro-files: 10/18/2006

Conditional Release Program Began in FY2003

Offenders on probation, parole, conditional release or in the intensive supervision program (ISP) can have their community placement revoked if they are convicted of a crime or violate conditions of their supervision imposed by a judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole. In most cases, as the graph above shows, the action is taken due to a technical violation.

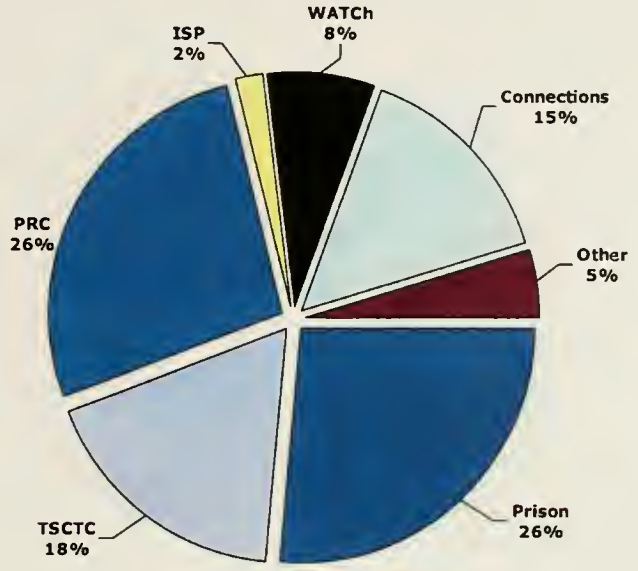
In 2006, 85 percent of revocations were because of a violation and the other 15 percent were the result of a crime. Those numbers were similar in each of the previous five years when the percentage of revocations for violations ranged between 80 percent and 83 percent.

Of the 653 offenders participating in the conditional release program who were revoked, just 20 of them, or 3 percent, committed new crimes. That is an indication that the offenders tapped for the program included few prone to re-offend.

The chart also shows that the total number of offenders on parole or probation has increased more than 28 percent during the past six years to more than 8,000 by mid-2006. The annual growth has ranged from 1.9 percent to nearly 10 percent.

Missoula Assessment & Sanction Center (MASC)
Placements for 1909 Male Offenders
7/1/2003 to 6/30/2006

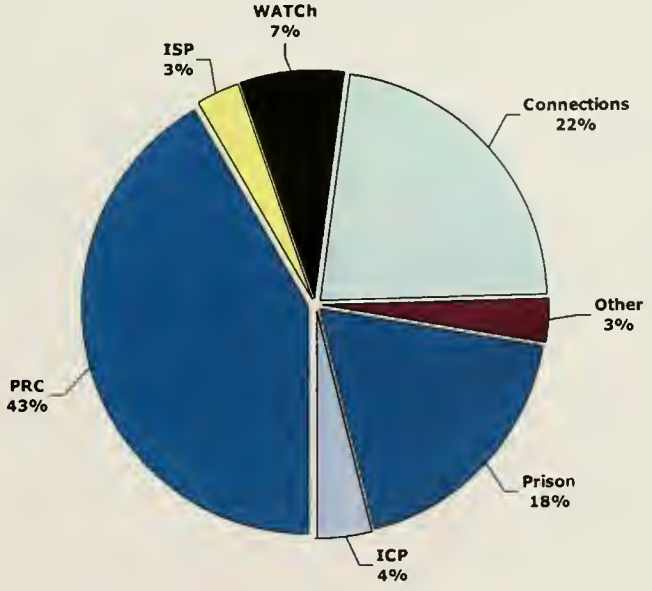
Updated 10/19/2006



Note: "Other" includes: deceased, sentence expiration, in court

Billings Assessment & Sanction Center (BASC)
Placements for Female Offenders
3/19/2003 to 6/30/2006

Updated 10/19/2006



Note: "Other" includes: deceased, sentence expiration, in court

The Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC) and Billings Assessment and Sanction Center (BASC) deal with offenders sentenced to supervision of the department. Offenders are evaluated for possible placement in community corrections programs rather than sending them directly to prison. These "DOC commits" (Page A-9) are subjected to mental health, chemical dependency and sex offender assessment.

The charts on Page D-7 show what happened to offenders entering the two programs during a three-year period.

About three out of every four men and better than four out of every five women were diverted from prison to other programs. About a fourth of men were placed in prerelease centers, 18 percent went to the Treasure State Correctional Training Center (boot camp), 15 percent were placed in a drug addiction treatment program and 8 percent went to the felony DUI treatment program.

More than four out of every 10 women were placed in prerelease centers, about a fifth went to drug treatment, 7 percent were sent to the felony DUI program, and 4 percent went to the women's boot camp, called the Intensive Challenge Program.

Two of the programs used by the Department of Corrections as alternatives to imprisonment are Warm Springs Addiction Treatment and Change (WATCh) at Warm Springs and Glendive, and the Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition (START) center at Warm Springs.

WATCh, which started in March 2002, provides intensive treatment for those convicted of felony drunken driving. START, which opened its doors in December 2005, handles offenders who violate conditions of their community placement and offers them an option to prison.

The charts on Page D-9 show results of those programs since they began operating.

WATCh has had 1,238 admissions in its 4½ years. Of those, two-thirds (818) completed the program and either are under supervision of the department in the community or have completed their sentence. Another 297, or 24 percent, completed the program, but had problems after leaving. Just 6 percent had a new DUI conviction and 1 percent had a conviction for some other offense. Seventeen percent committed a technical violation of their community placement. Nine out of every 10 offenders admitted to WATCh completed the treatment program.

START handles two types of offenders. Some are sent to the program after failing to comply with a condition of their community supervision. These offenders are returned to their communities after a short stay at the center.

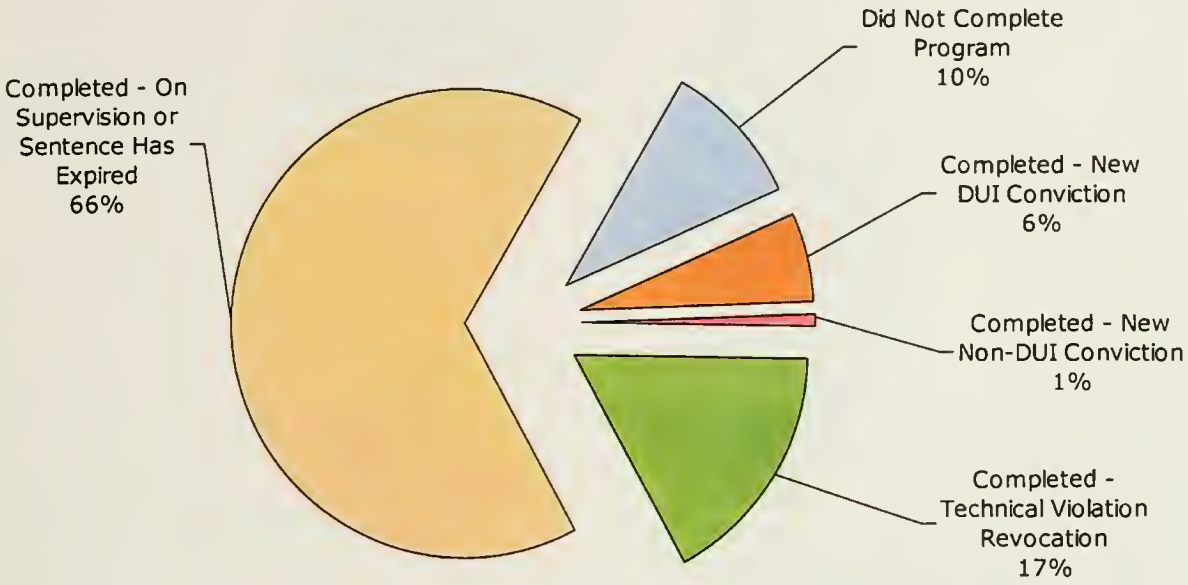
Others arrive at the center, rather than being sent to prison, after having their placement revoked for a more serious violation. The lower chart on the next page describes outcomes for those 304 offenders. Sixty-one were ineligible for the program because the state Board of Pardons and Parole ordered them to prison. Six more were excluded because felony warrants had been issued for their arrest for new crimes.

The remaining 237 offenders were able to participate in the program. Through the end of September 2006, 184 of those were returned to communities. That represents a success rate of 77 percent. Fifty-three were sent on to prison, 28 because they could not be placed in a community or they had discipline problems while at the center, and 25 because they refused to agree to placement at the Treasure State Correctional Training Center, or boot camp.

Warm Springs Addiction Treatment & Change (WATCh) Admissions

From 3/1/2002 to 9/30/2006 There Were 1238* Admissions to WATCh

Source: ACIS/PRO-Files data from 9/30/2006

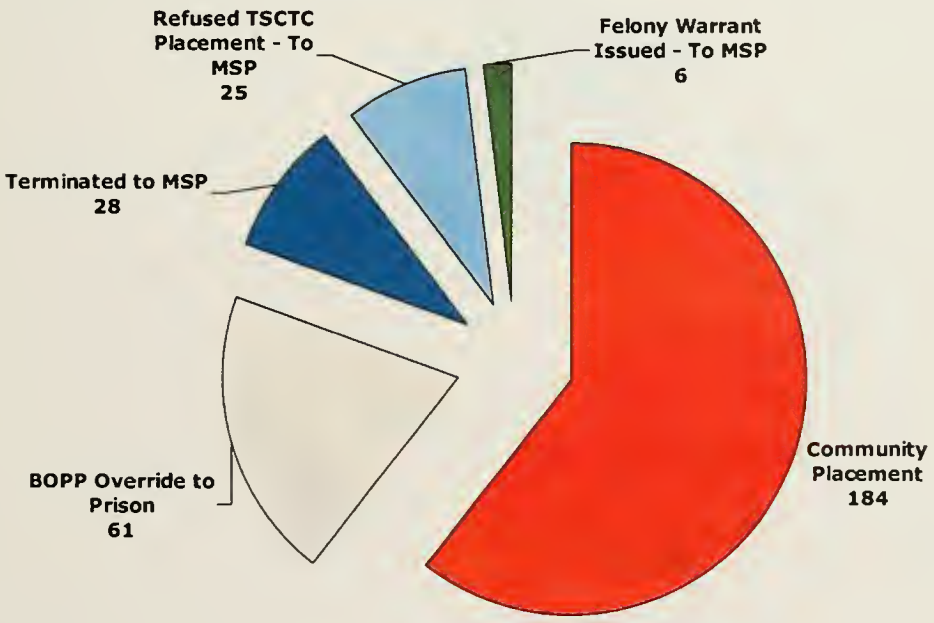

Did Not Complete Program 10%
Completed - On Supervision or Sentence Has Expired 66%
Completed - New DUI Conviction 6%
Completed - New Non-DUI Conviction 1%
Completed - Technical Violation Revocation 17%

*Some offenders were admitted more than once.
Some offenders have had an Intervention due to alcohol or drug use but were not revoked.

Sanction Treatment Assessment Revocation and Transition (START) Revocation Discharges

12/12/2005 to 9/30/2006

Source: START Program Files – Updated 9/30/2006


Refused TSCTC Placement - To MSP 25
Felony Warrant Issued - To MSP 6
Terminated to MSP 28
Community Placement 184
BOPP Override to Prison 61

Over the past four years, 2,016 offenders were released from prison as part of a "conditional release" program launched initially to reduce the prison population in the face of a severe lack of space in the corrections system. Offenders are released into the community under auspices of the Department of Corrections and subject to its rules.

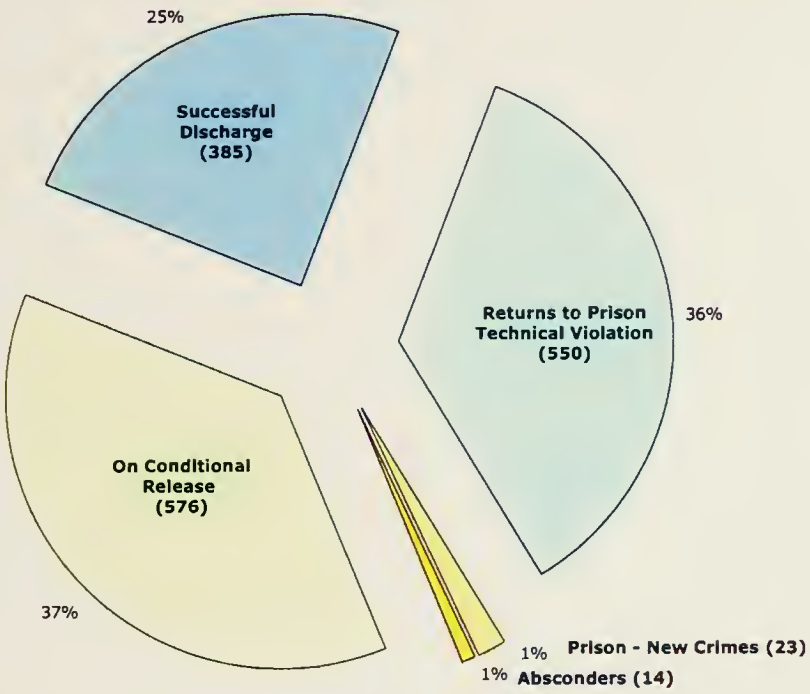
This is not a parole and offenders are not eligible for parole consideration while on conditional release. Offenders who violate conditions of their release and are sent to prison become eligible for parole when prison records show they have served their minimum sentence.

The department has tracked these individuals – 1,548 men and 468 women – and the charts on Page D-11 explain what has happened to these offenders. Females have had a greater success rate, with just 27 percent returning to prison for new crimes or a violation of the conditions of their release. Men had a 37 percent return rate and another 1 percent absconded. For each gender, about a fourth successfully discharged their sentences. About half of the women and 37 percent of men – a total of 803 offenders – continue to live in communities under the program.

Male Conditional Release Status

1548 Male Inmates were Conditionally Released from June 2002 to October 2006

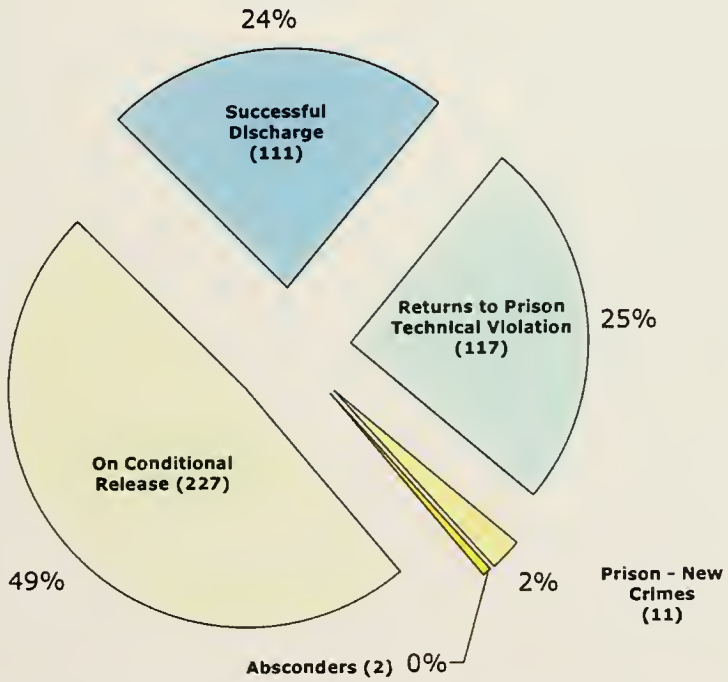
Status Updated 10/2/2006



Female Conditional Release Status

468 Female Inmates were Conditionally Released from June 2002 to October 2006

Status Updated 10/2/2006

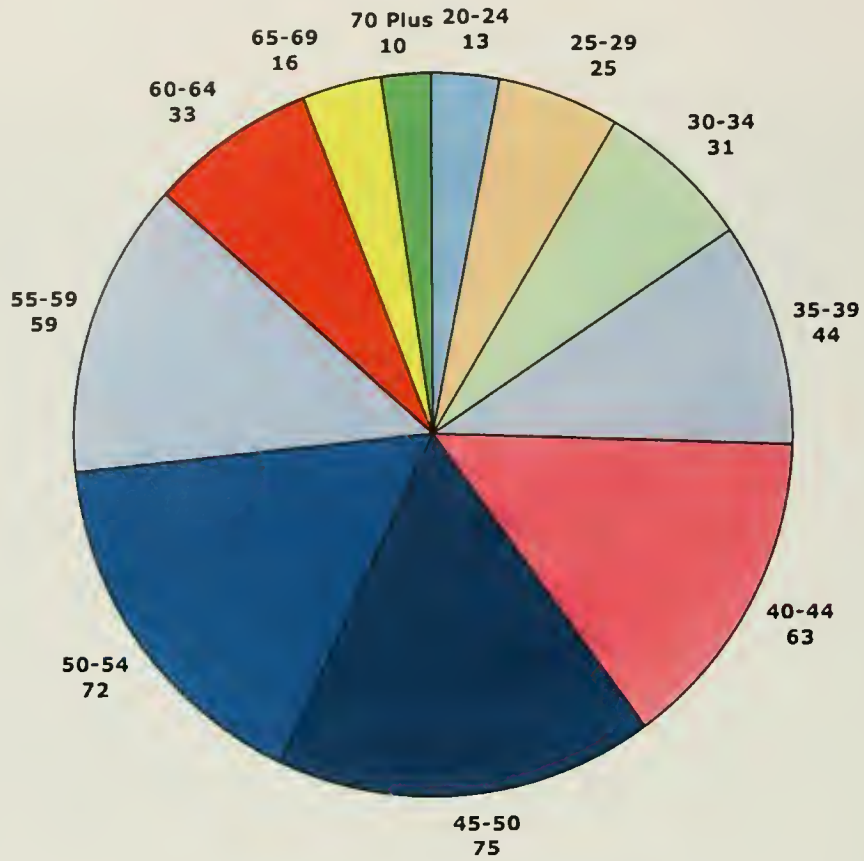


Health, Planning & Information Services

This section contains statistical information related to offender health care and treatment issues.

Chronic Care Inmates by Age Groups

10/27/2006



As of late October 2006, Montana State Prison had 441 chronic-care offenders and their average age was 47. These offenders are housed at the prison because it has the most extensive medical staff and facilities.

The offenders suffer from at least one illness requiring chronic care, which is defined as a continuum of care needed over a prolonged period of time. Chronic diseases among offenders include heart problems, diabetes, circulatory ailments, hypertension and seizure disorders. Treatment for these health problems is expensive and adds to the cost of incarceration.

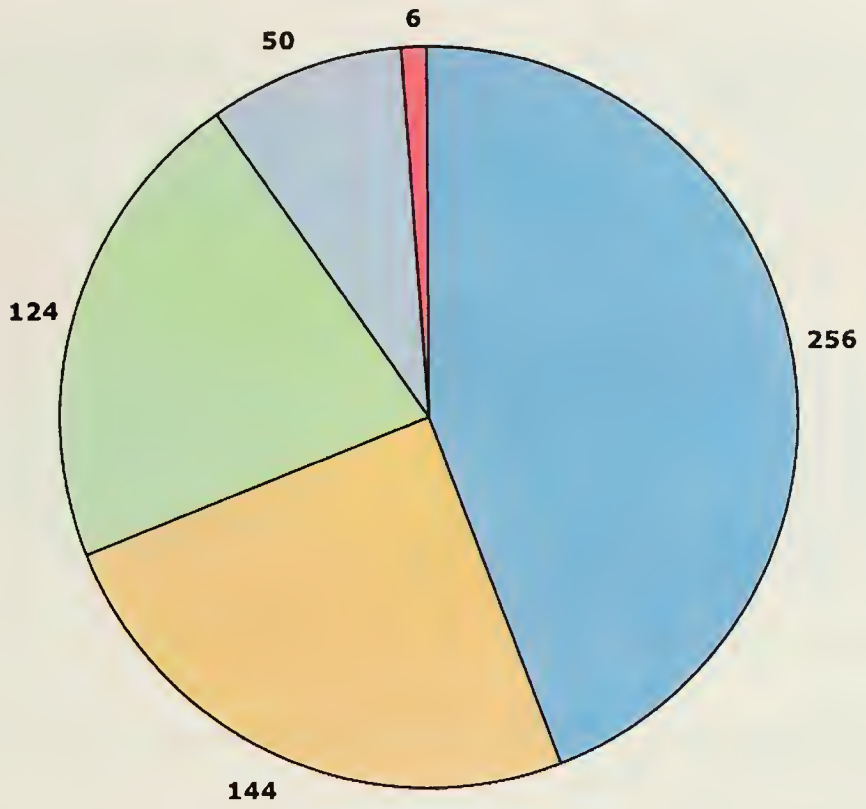
The dilemma of chronic health conditions extends throughout society. Almost half of all Americans, or 133 million people, live with a chronic condition. The number of Americans suffering from chronic disease is projected to increase by more than 1 percent per year by 2030, resulting in an estimated chronically ill population of 171 million. More than 75 percent of all health care costs in the United States are for people with chronic conditions.

Nationally, two out of every three Medicare dollars are spent on the 20 percent of people with five or more conditions, according to the National Health Chronic Care Consortium.

In Montana's correctional system, over half of the chronic-care offenders – 57 percent – are less than 50 years old. About 3 percent are under 25 years old. The largest age groups for chronic-care offenders are 45-50 years old (17 percent), 50-54 years old (16 percent), 40-44 years old (14 percent), and 55-59 years old (13 percent). Ten of the 441 offenders are at least 70 years old.

Chemical Dependency Completions at MSP

Information Provide by MSP Specialized Treatment Unit
10/25/2006



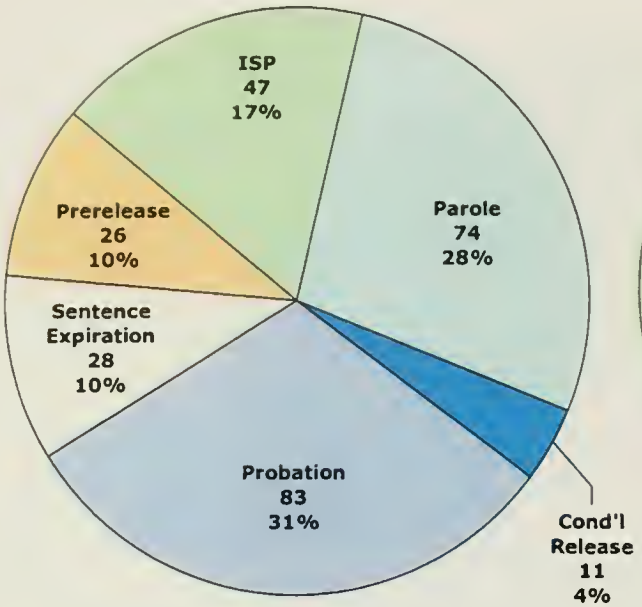
In fiscal year 2006, 580 offenders completed chemical dependency treatment programs at Montana State Prison. Of those, 256 (44 percent) went through the intensive treatment unit, which provides help with primary and relapse prevention. Participants attend scheduled group sessions, individual counseling, self-help groups, and complete "homework" assignments daily. The program goal is to help each offender identify his addiction problem and begin the process of recovery.

Another 144, or almost 25 percent, completed a relapse prevention program. This is for those who have been in a treatment or recovery program in the past. offenders are helped to identify things that trigger a relapse, develop a plan to deal with those situations, and understand the relationship between relapse and crime.

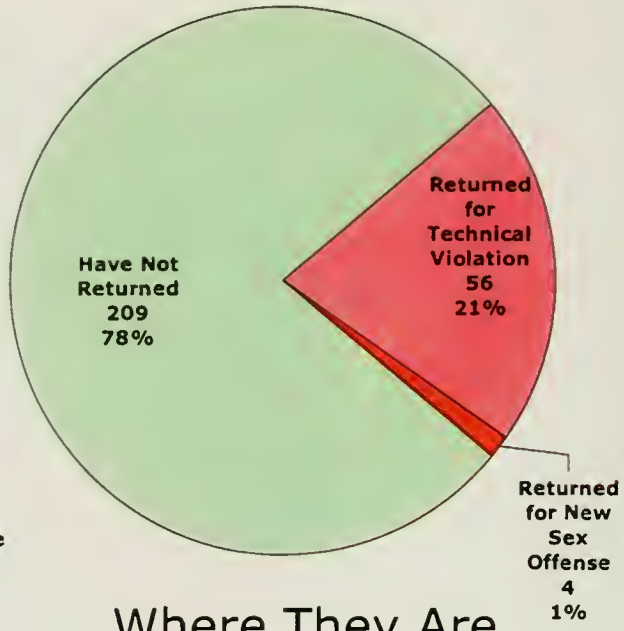
About 21 percent, or 124, finished the primary care program, which is designed for those with little or no prior treatment or those with a high level of denial about their dependency.

Fifty offenders, or 8.6 percent, completed the Medicine Wheel program, which incorporates American Indian spiritual and cultural beliefs into chemical dependency treatment principles and concepts. It is open to all offenders. Six finished the continuing care program that serves those remaining in prison after completing the Medicine Wheel program.

Sex Offender Program Data
Phase II Completion Inmates



Where They Went



Where They Are

Data is for Inmates who completed SOP Phase II while incarcerated in Montana State Prison (MSP), Missoula County Regional Prison (now MASC) or the Crossroads Correctional Center (CCC).
Since July 2002 all treatment has been conducted at MSP.

MSP Specialized Treatment Unit – 10/27/2006

During the past 15 years, 268 offenders completed the Phase II sex offender treatment program at three of Montana's secure facilities. Almost six out of every 10 offenders who completed the second of two phases of sex offender treatment went from there to probation or parole. One of 10 completed their sentence before leaving the prison and the same proportion went to prerelease centers. Another 17 percent (47) were released into the intensive supervision program (ISP).

The vast majority – 78 percent – of those who completed the treatment have not returned to the prison. Twenty-one percent returned for a technical violation of the conditions of their release and just 1 percent returned for committing a new sexual offense.

While the success rate for these types of offenders is high, public opposition limits the ability to place them in communities.

The treatment program is located at Montana State Prison, but offenders participating also included those from Crossroads Correctional Center in Shelby and the Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center.

The Phase II program is for those offenders who have completed the 16-week Phase I program and have admitted guilt for their sexual offense. The program usually takes about two years to complete. The program has five levels, and offenders must pass a proficiency test in order to move to the next level. Subjects include accountability, defense mechanisms, deviant thought and arousal, empathy, thinking errors, relapse prevention, anger control and alternative thinking.

Human Resources

This section contains statistical information related to Department of Corrections employees.

The makeup of Department of Corrections 1,186 employees reflects, to some degree, Montana's population as a whole. The ethnic mix among personnel mirrors the overwhelmingly white state population, although it is difficult to determine the exact composition of the workforce because some employees do not provide racial information.

The chart below shows the ethnic breakdown of department employees based on job categories defined by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:

- 52 officials and administrators (agency director, division administrators and other program functional managers)
- 404 professionals (probation and parole officers, lawyers, teachers, registered nurses, budget analysts and other professional positions)
- 104 technicians (accounting, collection, purchasing technicians, drill instructors and other technical oriented positions)
- 469 protective service employees (correctional officers)
- 81 administrative support (accounting clerks, secretaries and similar support positions.
- 36 skilled craft (carpenters, plumbers, maintenance workers and similar positions
- 40 service and maintenance (service truck drivers)

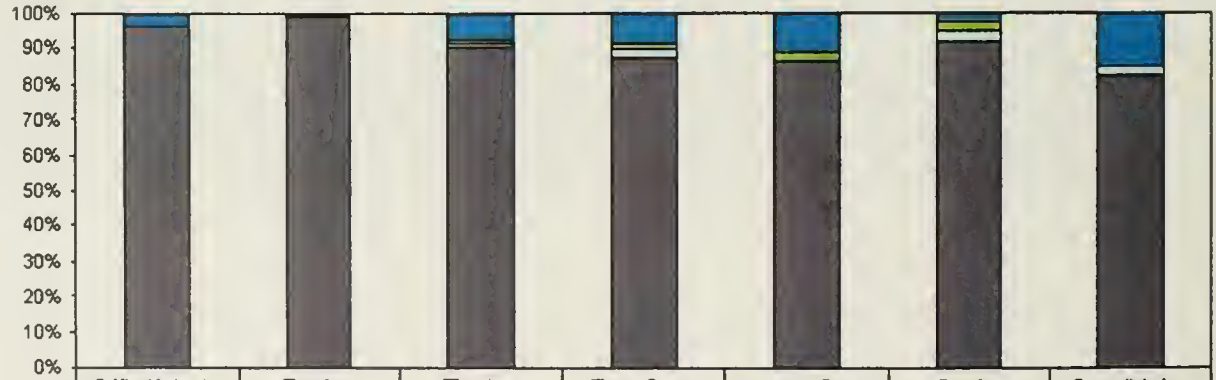
As a whole, 91.7 percent of department workers are white, almost identical to the state's population in which 91 percent is white. Seventeen American Indians are employed, accounting for just 1.4 percent. Indian residents make up 6.5 percent of the Montana population. About 1.2 percent of employees are Hispanic.

However, 5.6 percent of employees either fall under some other ethnic category or chose not to identify their race. If even half of those workers are Indians, they would constitute 4.2 percent of all employees and still not match the population as a whole.

Indians are mostly concentrated in the ranks of correctional officers, with all but five of 17 working in this field. None hold jobs as officials and administrators, or among administrative support. Two work in professional positions and one each as technicians, skilled craft, and service or maintenance workers.

Employees by Ethnicity

December 31, 2005



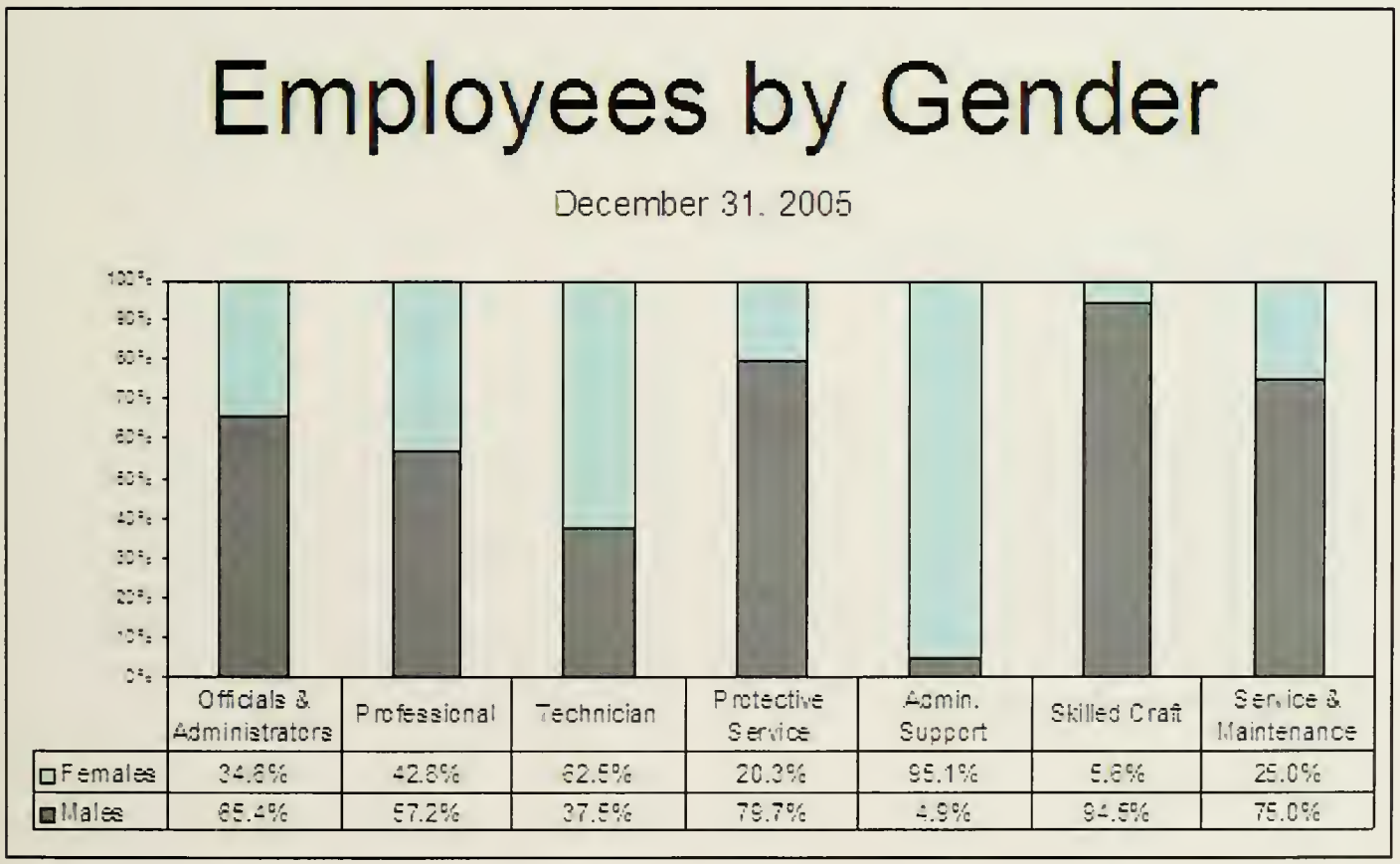
	Offic/Admin	Profes	Techs	Prot Serv	Admin Supt	Crafts	Serv/Maint
Other/Unknown	3.9%	0.0%	7.7%	8.7%	11.1%	2.8%	15.0%
Hispanic	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	2.8%	0.0%
American Indian	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.8%	2.5%
Caucasian	96.2%	98.8%	90.4%	87.2%	86.4%	91.7%	82.5%

Every two years, the department conducts an analysis of the makeup of its workforce compared to the Montana workforce. Census data provides Montana ethnicity by job category, which is used to compare to our workforce. From this analysis, an affirmative action plan is produced which guides agency recruitment efforts and hiring supervisors and managers. For example, Montana census data shows that 61.2 percent of officials or administrators are white males. This compares closely to the department's 61.5 percent.

Workforce analysis results in department recruitment and selection efforts being targeted toward the goal of making the agency's workforce demographics resemble those of Montana. The department's recruitment efforts target those minority groups that have been identified through the analysis for additional recruitment activities and initiatives.

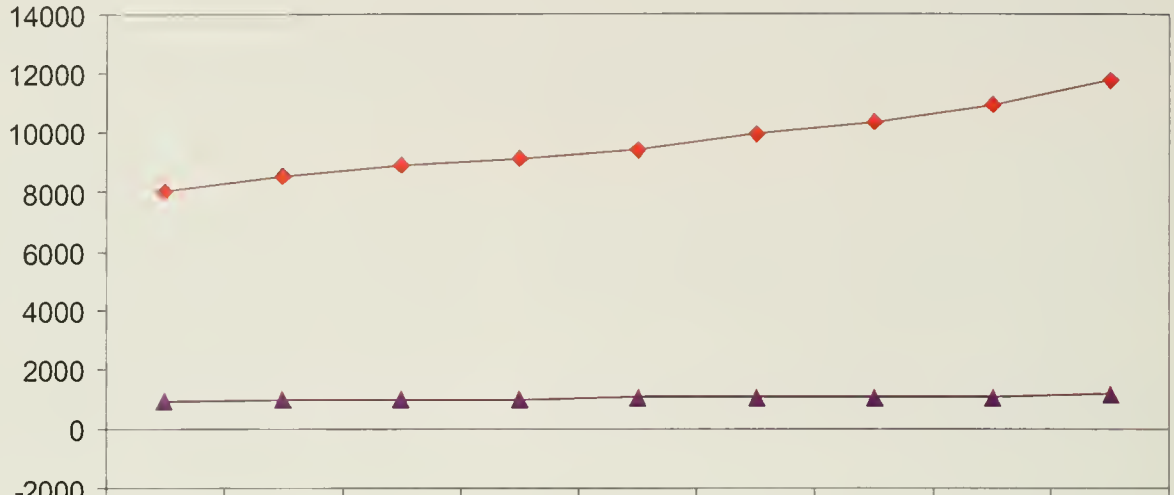
The following graph provides detail on the gender of department employees. Overall, 63 percent of personnel are male and 37 percent are female. Males are most dominant among skilled craft positions, where they account for more than nine out of every 10 staff. The reverse is true for administrative support positions.

The two genders are most closely balanced in professional positions, although men still outnumber women 231 to 173, or 57 percent to 43 percent. In the 52 top-level jobs of officials and administrators, men hold almost twice as many positions as women, 65 percent and 35 percent. That difference is nearly identical to the 64/36 ratio found in Montana's overall workforce for these types of positions.



	Officials & Administrators	Professional	Technician	Protective Service	Admin. Support	Skilled Craft	Service & Maintenance
Females	34.6%	42.8%	62.5%	20.3%	95.1%	5.6%	25.0%
Males	65.4%	57.2%	37.5%	79.7%	4.9%	94.5%	75.0%

Growth Rates in Adult Average Daily Population Compared to Growth Rates in Full-time Employees FY1998 to FY2006



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population	7951	8510	8854	9114	9421	9912	10354	10939	11732
% Growth		7.0%	4.0%	2.9%	3.4%	5.2%	4.5%	5.6%	7.2%
FTE	963	1016	1014	1025	1066	1087	1096	1096	1165
% Growth		5.5%	-0.2%	1.1%	4.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.0%	6.3%

Human Resource Division – 10/27/2006

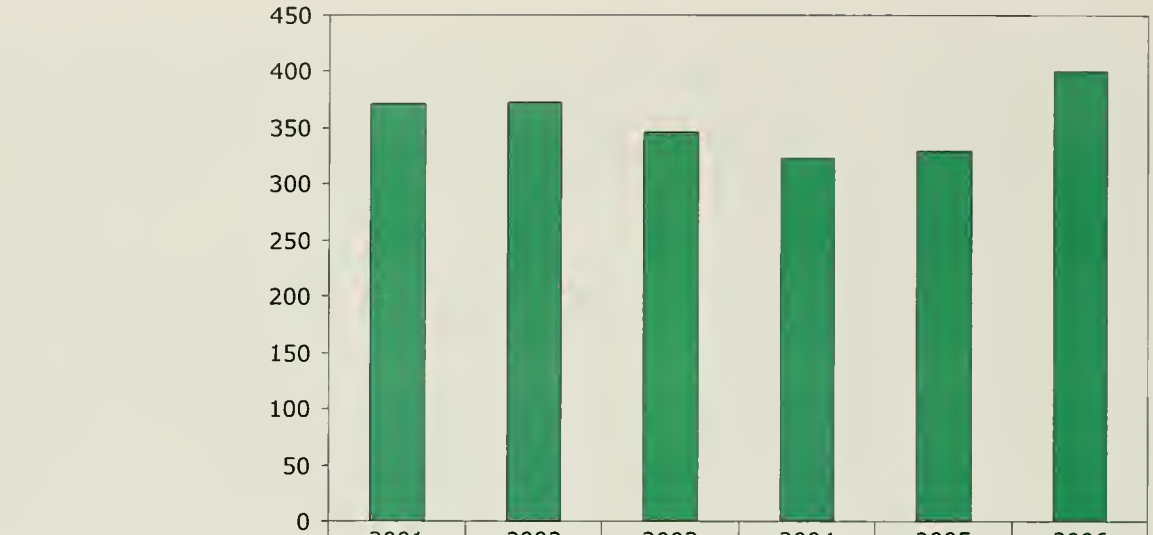
The offender population for which the Montana Department of Corrections is responsible for supervising has grown 47 percent during the past nine years. At the same time, the number of full-time department employees increased at less than half that rate, or 21 percent. Offender numbers rose an average of 5 percent annually and the agency's workforce increased half as fast, or 2.5 percent per year, on average.

Greater use of community corrections programs is a major reason for the department's ability to manage the more rapid growth of offenders. Several programs, including six prerelease centers, are operated by private, nonprofit companies under contract, and the state is managing more offenders on probation or parole, where the ratio of officers to offenders is much higher than in secure-care facilities.

Montana Correctional Enterprises

This section contains statistical information related to operation and management of the prison enterprise programs.

Montana Correctional Enterprises Inmate Employment FY2001-FY2006



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average Daily Number of Inmate Workers	371	373	346	323	330	401

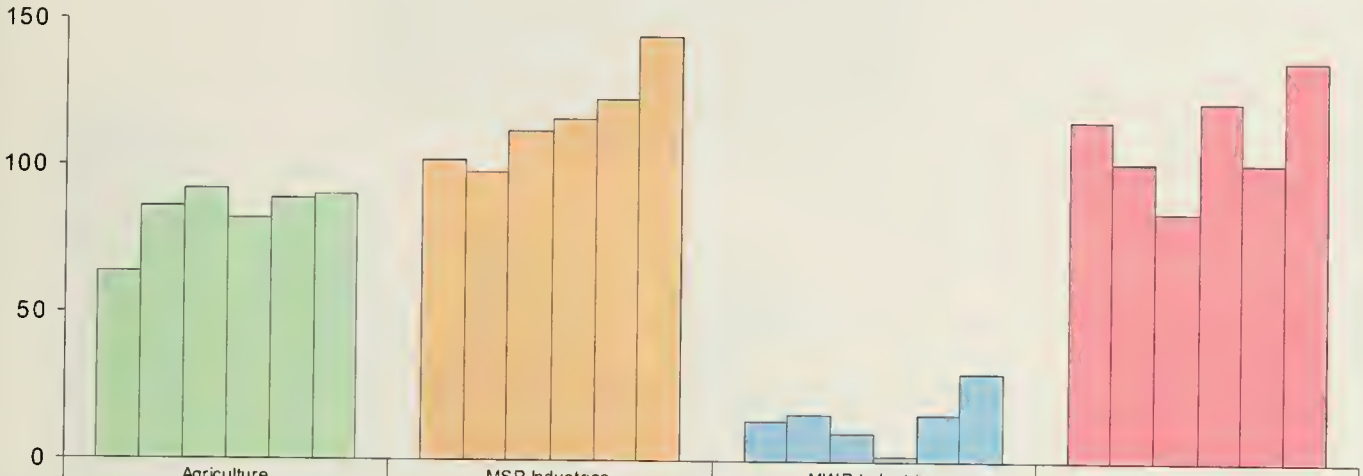
Updated: 10/31/2006

Montana Correctional Enterprises (MCE) operates programs that offer work and training opportunities for eligible offenders. The goal of these programs is to better prepare offenders for success when they return to communities. The programs teach work ethics and job skills. Offenders who participate in these programs develop a higher sense of self worth by setting and reaching personal goals. In the end, offenders involved in industry programs tend to commit fewer crimes after release.

This graph shows the total number of offenders working in MCE operations during each of the past six years. The total has increased 8 percent over that time. The declines in 2003 and 2004 reflect the initial effects of a conditional release program started in 2003.

Offenders receive three types of wages for working. Hourly workers earn an average of 65 cents an hour and those paid by the day make an average of $5 daily. The average pay for offenders working in "certified programs" is $5.15 per hour. Those on this payroll have deductions from their pay for restitution to crime victims, family support payments, federal and state withholding taxes, and room and board.

Montana Correctional Enterprises
Inmate Employment by Program FY2001-FY2006



	Agriculture	MSP Industries	MWP Industries	Voc Ed
2001	64	102	14	116
2002	86	98	16	102
2003	92	112	10	85
2004	82	116	2	123
2005	89	123	16	102
2006	90	144	30	137

Updated: 10/31/2006

Montana Correctional Enterprises operates a wide variety of programs and inmate employment in the four major types of programs is shown in this graph. The number of offenders working in each of the categories increased during the past six years.

Agricultural employment grew 40 percent. This includes the ranch and dairy, crop production, lumber processing, maintenance and construction, and fire crew, all at Montana State Prison. MSP industries programs, which include the furniture and upholstery shops, print and sign shops, laundry, boot factory, food factory, canteen, license plate factory and "certified programs" had a 41 percent increase. This group has the largest inmate workforce.

Industries at Montana Women's Prison, which includes bow and lanyard production, embroidery and sewing programs, dog training and certified programs increased 114 percent. Certified programs are certified by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance because they are involved in interstate commerce and must meet certain guidelines. The boot factory and lanyard production are certified.

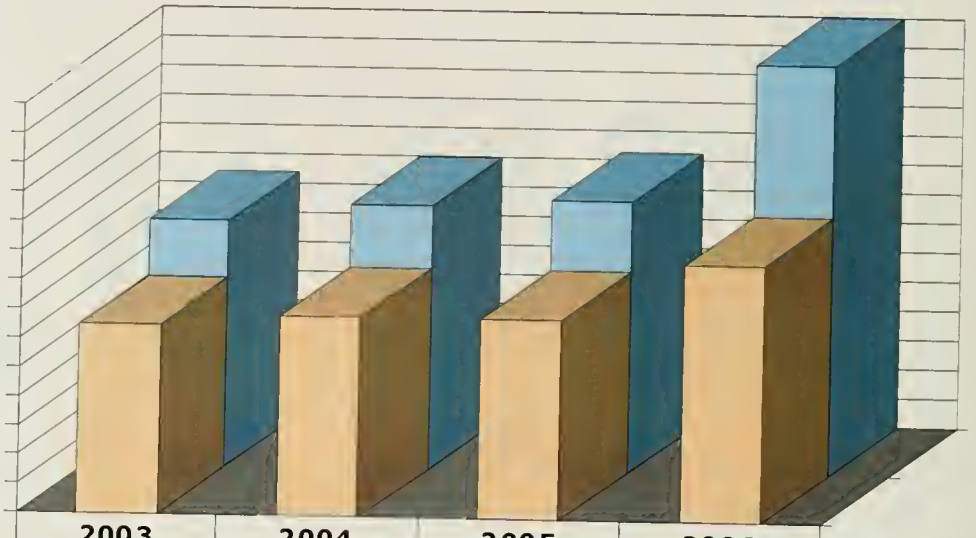
Vocational education programs, which include the cannery, motor vehicle maintenance, a Toyota training aids project, business skills and classroom education, increased 18 percent. The largest inmate participation among all MCE programs is 88 in classroom education.

MCE assumed operation of the inmate canteen program in 2006 and took over the food factory in 2003. Employment in the license plate factory dropped from 16 to nine workers since 2001 because of increased automation. Inmate employment at the regional and private prisons ended after 2003 when a telemarketing program was discontinued. It employed 47 offenders in its last year.

Montana Correctional Enterprises

Cash Expenditures in Montana

Fiscal Years 2003 to 2006



	2003	2004	2005	2006
Expenditures in Montana	6,440,230	6,850,185	6,813,223	8,759,099
Total Expenditures	8,400,969	8,997,745	9,221,278	14,874,371

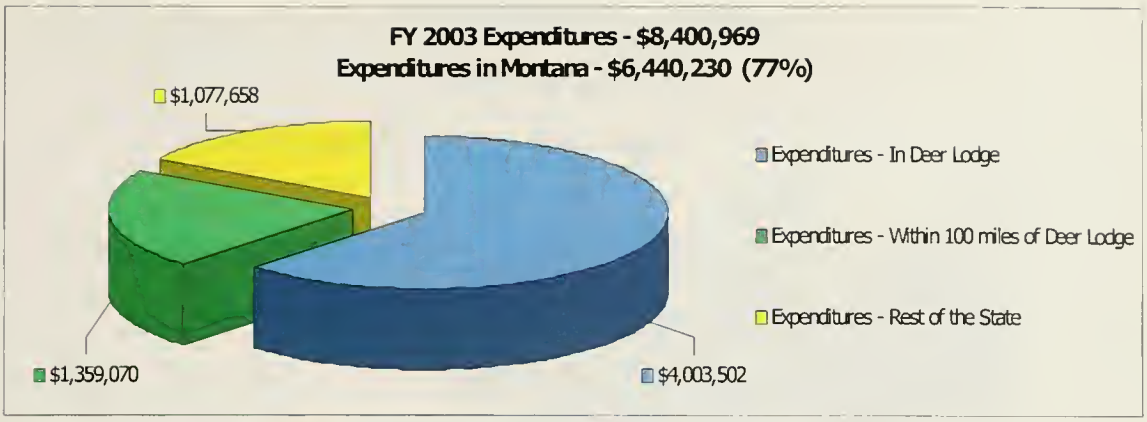
Montana Correctional Enterprises represents a significant economic impact in Montana, especially in the Deer Lodge Valley and surrounding area. MCE's operations not only provide valuable work and training opportunities, but also contribute to the economy through spending in communities on wages and supplies.

The chart above shows that during the past four fiscal years, from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2006, MCE spent $41.5 million. That's an average of about $10.3 million annually. Of the total spending, about $7 out of every $10 – nearly $29 million – was spent in Montana.

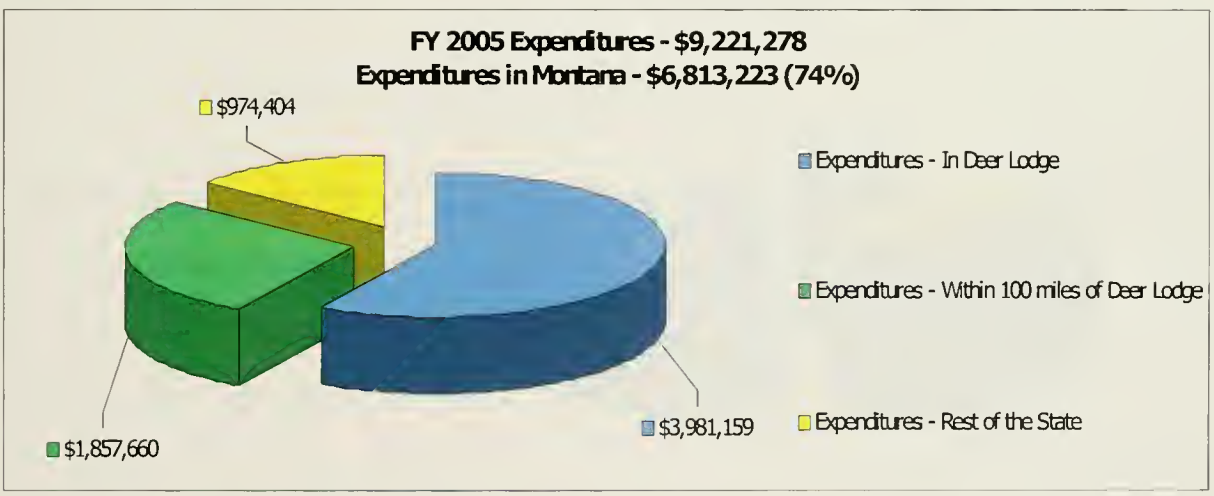
Charts on Page G-5 show how the money is spent in Montana. Sixty percent of those four-year expenditures, or $17.3 million, was spent in the community of Deer Lodge where most of MCE's programs are located, including the Montana State Prison ranch, dairy, furniture manufacturing program and food factory. Another 24 percent, or $6.9 million, was spent within 100 miles of Deer Lodge. The remaining 16 percent, or $4.6 million, was spent elsewhere in Montana.

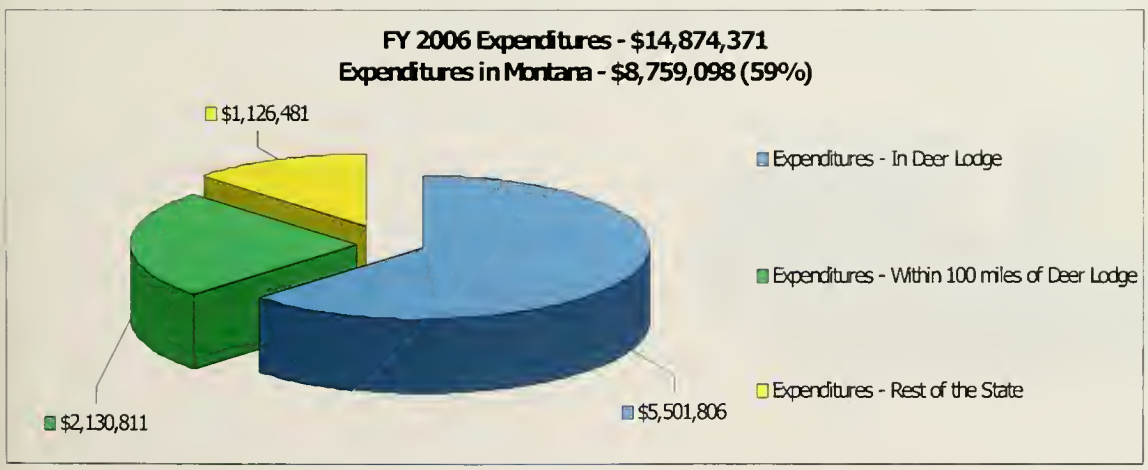
Total MCE spending increased 77 percent, or $6.5 million, during the four years. Most of that growth – $5.6 million – occurred in fiscal year 2006 mostly due to the $4.3 million purchase of materials for manufacturing new license plates for the statewide re-issue authorized by the Legislature. MCE spent $6.7 million during the four years to buy license plate materials that cannot be purchased in Montana.

The four charts on Page G-6 illustrate the types of money that were spent and the programs with which they were associated. MCE is largely funded (typically about 83 percent) with "proprietary" dollars, which refers to the money earned by the various programs. This reduces the need for general fund support.


FY 2003 Expenditures - $8,400,969
Expenditures in Montana - $6,440,230 (77%)
$1,077,658
$1,359,070
$4,003,502
Expenditures - In Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Within 100 miles of Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Rest of the State

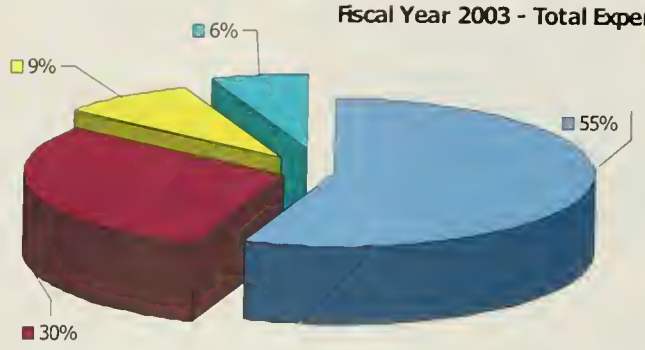
FY 2004 Expenditures - $8,997,745
Expenditures in Montana - $6,850,185 (77%)
$1,438,577
$1,532,929
$3,878,679
Expenditures - In Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Within 100 miles of Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Rest of the State


FY 2005 Expenditures - $9,221,278
Expenditures in Montana - $6,813,223 (74%)
$974,404
$1,857,660
$3,981,159
Expenditures - In Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Within 100 miles of Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Rest of the State

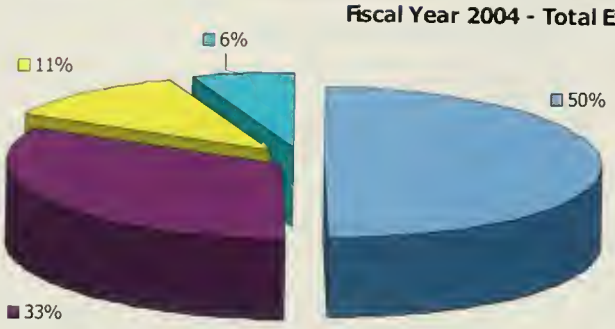

FY 2006 Expenditures - $14,874,371
Expenditures in Montana - $8,759,098 (59%)
$1,126,481
$2,130,811
$5,501,806
Expenditures - In Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Within 100 miles of Deer Lodge
Expenditures - Rest of the State

MCE Cash Expenditures by Funding Type
Fiscal Years 2003 through 2006

Fiscal Year 2003 - Total Expenditues - $8,400,969

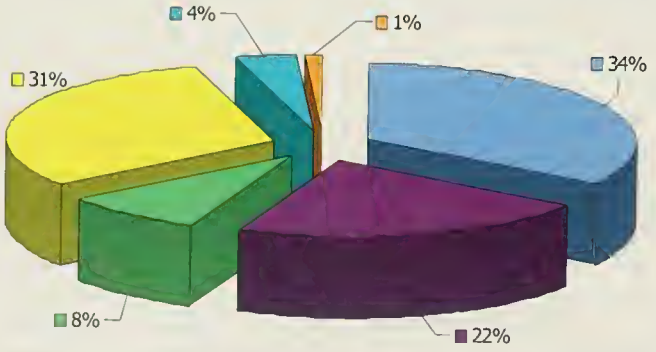


Fiscal Year 2004 - Total Expenditures - $8,997,745



Fiscal Year 2005 - Total Expenditures - $9,221,278

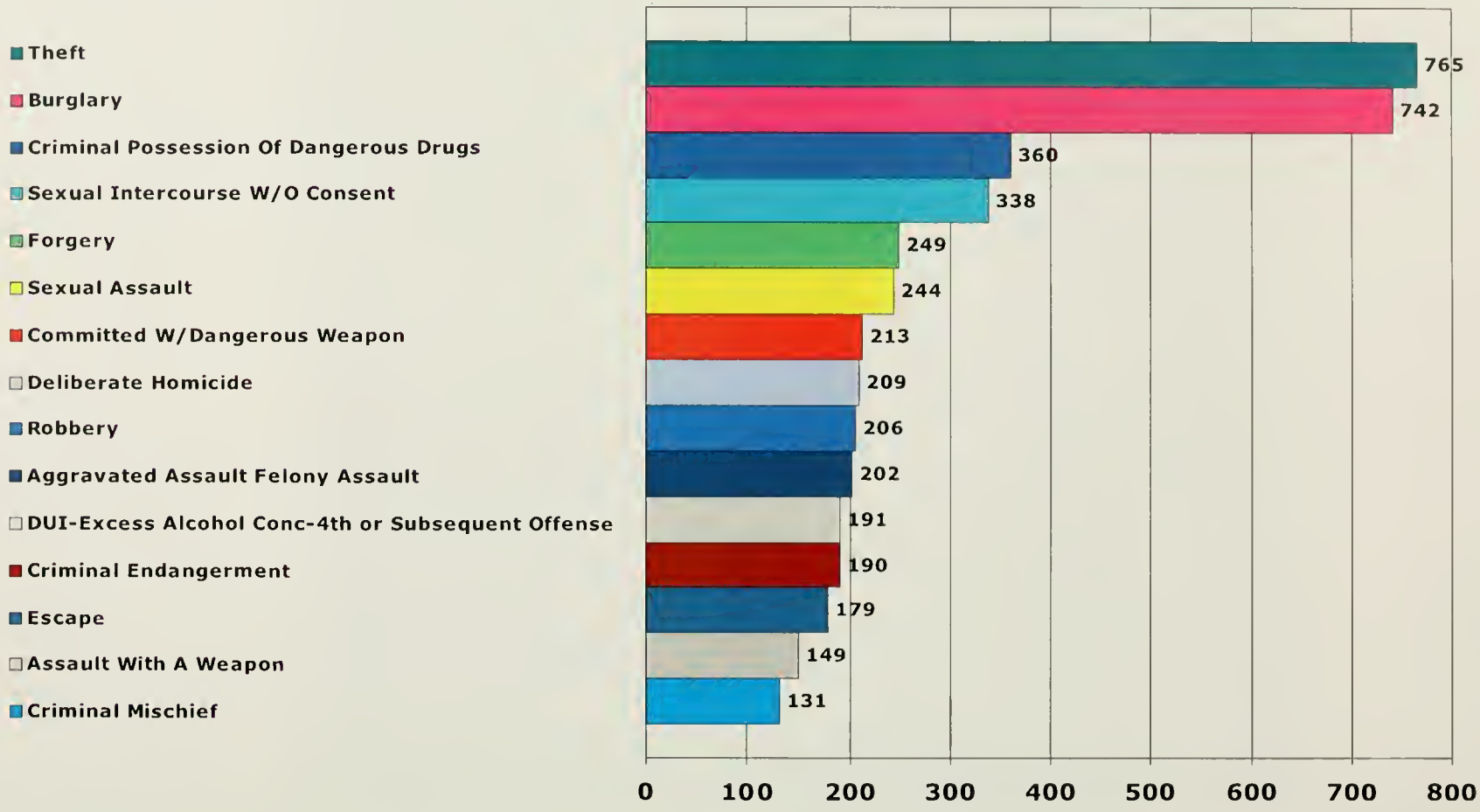
Fiscal Year 2006 Total Expenditures - $14,874,371



Montana State Prison

This section contains statistical information related to offenders in the men's prison system.

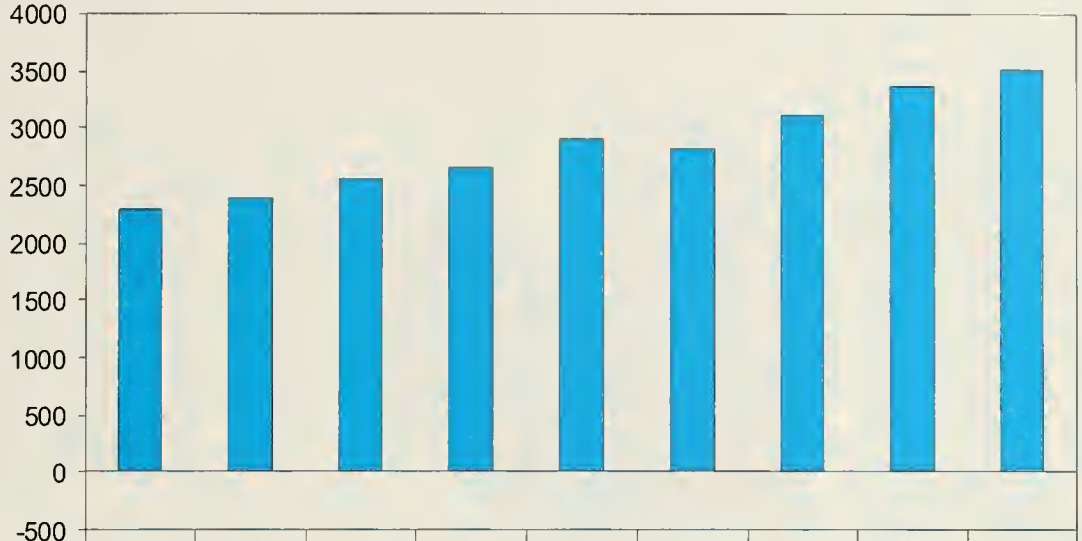
Top 15 Crimes of Male Inmates in Montana Prisons on 10/24/2006



ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/24/2006

Adult Male Institutional Fiscal Year End Population

Fiscal Years 1998 to 2006



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005	2006
% Growth		4.2%	7.4%	3.4%	9.7%	-2.7%	10.3%	7.9%	4.4%
Population	2288	2385	2561	2649	2905	2828	3120	3367	3516

* Conditional Release Program Began in FY2003 Resulting in a Single Year Population Decrease

* Counts include offenders at MSP, WATCh, CCP, Prerelease, TSCTC, MASC, CCC, DCCF, GFRP, and in county jails.

Count data reported by facilities at fiscal year end - June 30, 2006

The growth of the male offender population in correctional facilities slowed in 2006. The 4.4 percent increase was about half of the average for 2004 and 2005, and lower than the nine-year average of 6.7 percent, excluding 2003 when a conditional release program began and caused a decline in the population.

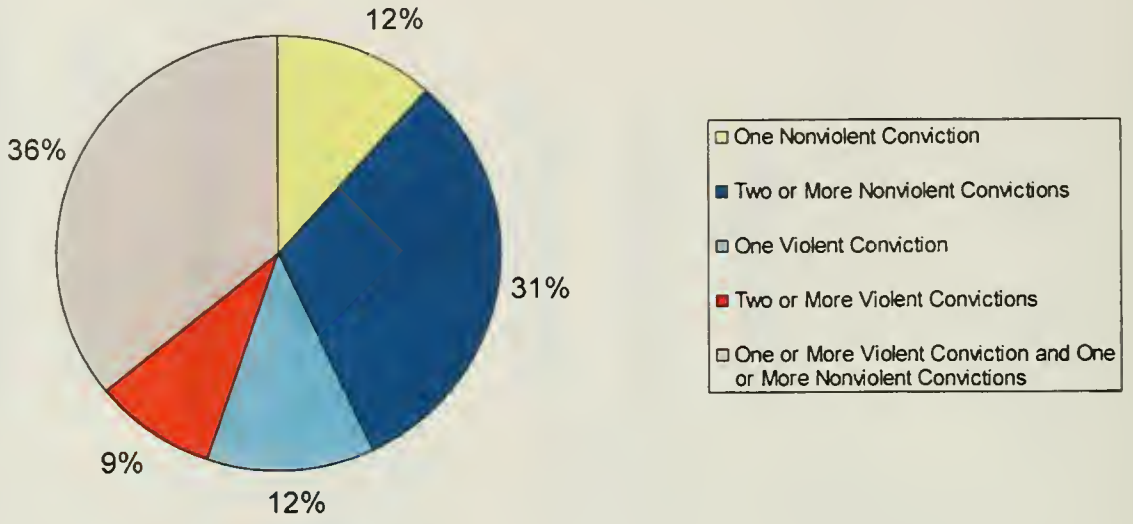
During the past nine years, the male institutional population grew by 53.6 percent to 3,516.

These numbers, based on populations on June 30 at the end of each fiscal year, count male offenders at Montana State Prison, the felony DUI treatment program, the Connections Corrections drug addiction treatment program and county jails.

The figures for 1998-2004 differ from those in the department's previous report, which counted offenders in the community-based Intensive Supervision Program as part of the institutional population.

Conviction Profile "Snapshot" of Incarcerated Males

(Taken on 10/04/2006)



ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/04/2006

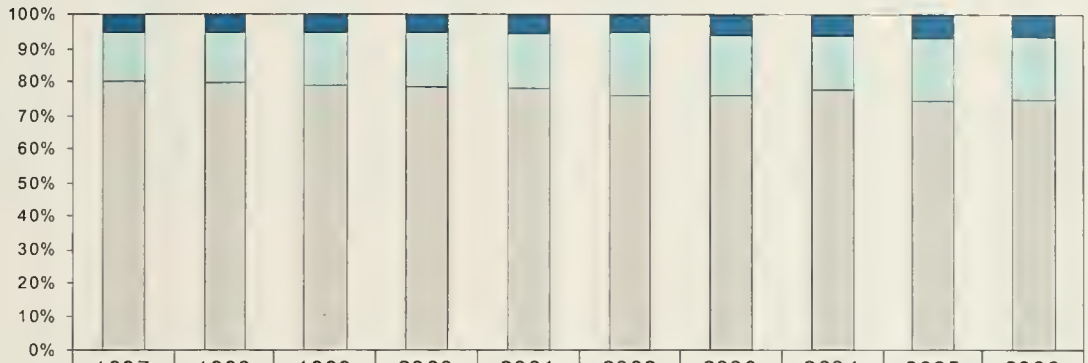
The majority of male offenders in Montana's prisons are behind bars for violent crimes. The chart above shows the original crimes for 57 percent of men are violent offenses. About three out of every four male offenders have committed multiple crimes, either violent, non-violent or a combination of both.

One out of every four are serving prison sentences for single crimes, and 43 percent are in prison for one or more nonviolent offenses.

The figures include offenders at Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge, Crossroads Correctional Center in Shelby, and the regional prisons in Glendive and Great Falls.

Percentage of Male Admissions by Ethnicity

FY1997-FY2006



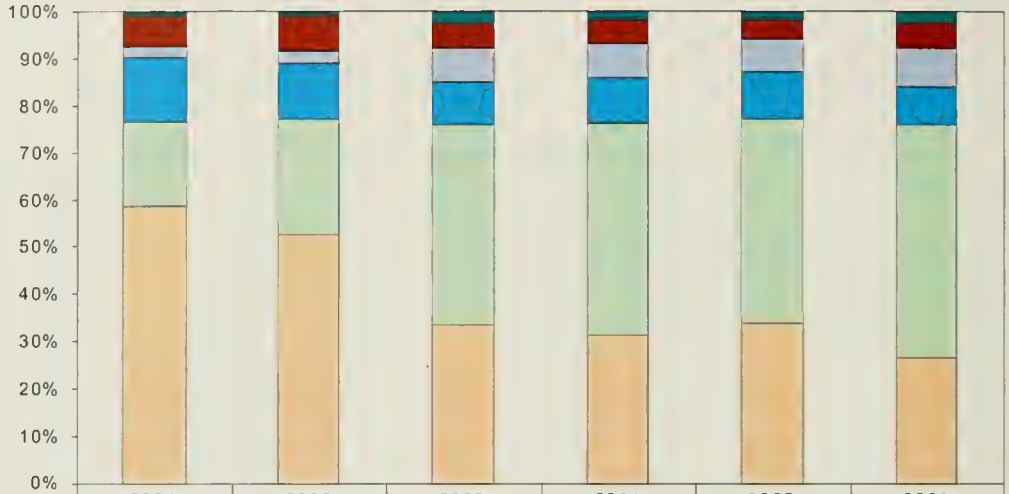
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Other	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	6.8%	6.6%
American Indian	15.1%	15.2%	15.8%	16.5%	16.4%	18.7%	18.0%	16.7%	18.7%	18.4%
Caucasian	79.8%	79.6%	78.8%	78.2%	78.0%	76.0%	76.2%	77.5%	74.5%	75.1%

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/14/2006

The makeup of male offenders entering Montana's correctional system includes a disproportionate number of American Indians. In 2006, Indians accounted for 18.4 percent of the new offenders, almost three times their representation in the state's population as a whole. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Montana's Indian population at about 6.5 percent.

The rate of Indian admissions to the system has increased since 1997, from about 15 percent of the total number of offenders to 18.4 percent. That is a nearly 22 percent growth. The highest point during the last 10 years was 18.7 percent in 2005 and the lowest was in 1997.

Percentage of Male Admissions by Sexual, Violent & Non-Sexual/Violent and Initial Placement



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sex Offender Alternate Placement	0.8%	1.0%	2.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%
Sex Offender To Prison	6.5%	7.2%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	5.2%
Violent Offender To Alternate Placement	2.1%	2.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.2%	8.2%
Violent Offender To Prison	14.2%	12.1%	9.2%	9.9%	10.2%	8.3%
Non-Sex/Violent Offender Alternate Placement	17.9%	24.7%	42.2%	44.7%	43.1%	49.4%
Non-Sex/Violent Offender To Prison	58.5%	52.4%	33.5%	31.3%	33.9%	26.5%

Sexual and Violent Offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual and Violent Offender Registry Web Site

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/19/2006

This chart reflects an across-the-board decrease in the reliance on prison for male offenders as represented by the orange and red portions of each bar.

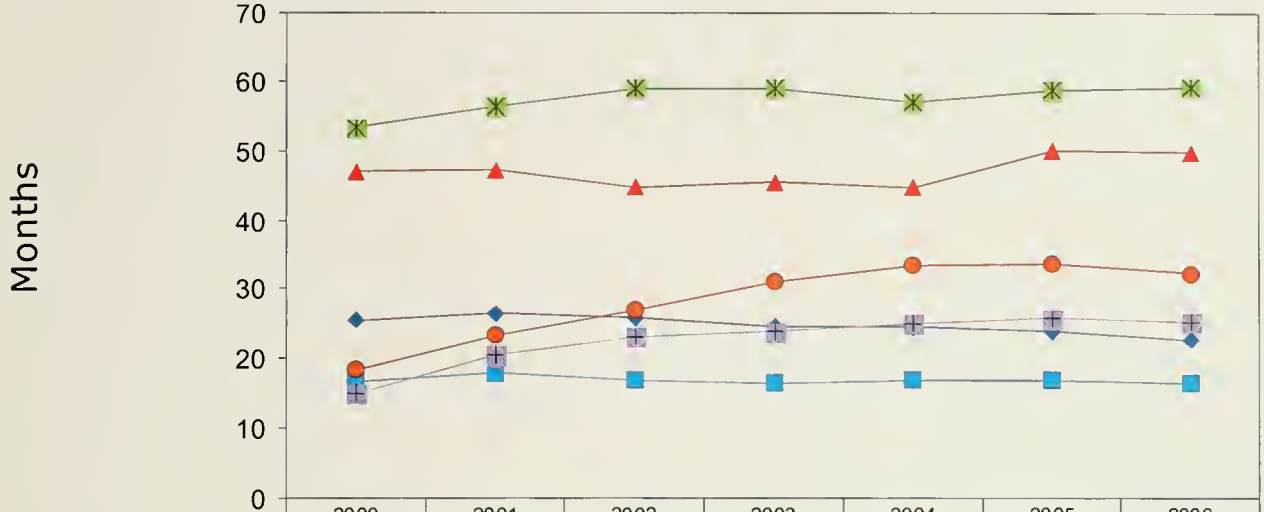
The most significant reduction came for those committing neither sexual nor violent crimes. In 2006, about 26 percent of all offenders entering the system were those sent to prison for non-sexual and non-violent crimes. That was less than half the rate in 2001.

The decline was considerably smaller for violent and sexual offenders going to prison. That group of offenders accounted for 6.5 percent of the total admitted in 2001, and dropped to 5.2 percent in 2006. That was a 20 percent decrease for that category of offender. Violent offenders going to prison accounted for 14.2 percent of all offenders in 2001; six years later that figure fell to 8.3 percent.

Meanwhile, alternative placements became more common for male offenders. In 2001, about 18 percent of all offenders went to such programs for crimes that involved neither sex nor violence. By 2006, that rate had nearly tripled to 49 percent.

Male Average Length of Stay by Sexual, Violent & Non-Sexual/Violent Status

FY2000-FY2006



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non-Sexual/Violent New	26	27	26	25	25	24	23
Non-Sexual/Violent Revoke	17	18	17	16	17	17	17
Sexual New	47	47	45	46	45	50	50
Sexual Revoke	19	24	27	31	34	34	32
Violent New	53	57	59	59	57	59	59
Violent Revoke	15	21	23	24	25	26	25

Sexual and Violent Offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual and Violent Offender Registry Web Site

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/25/2006

Male offenders stay an average of 34 months, or almost three years, in prison. The lengths of stay vary between 17 and 59 months depending on the reason for incarceration and the offender's criminal history.

Violent offenders committing a new crime face the longest average stay, while those with no violent or sexual offense and having their community placement revoked get the shortest stay on average.

The second-longest average stay of 50 months is typical for sexual offenders committing a new crime. Sexual offenders with revoked placements get 32 months on average and revoked violent offenders stay an average of 25 months.

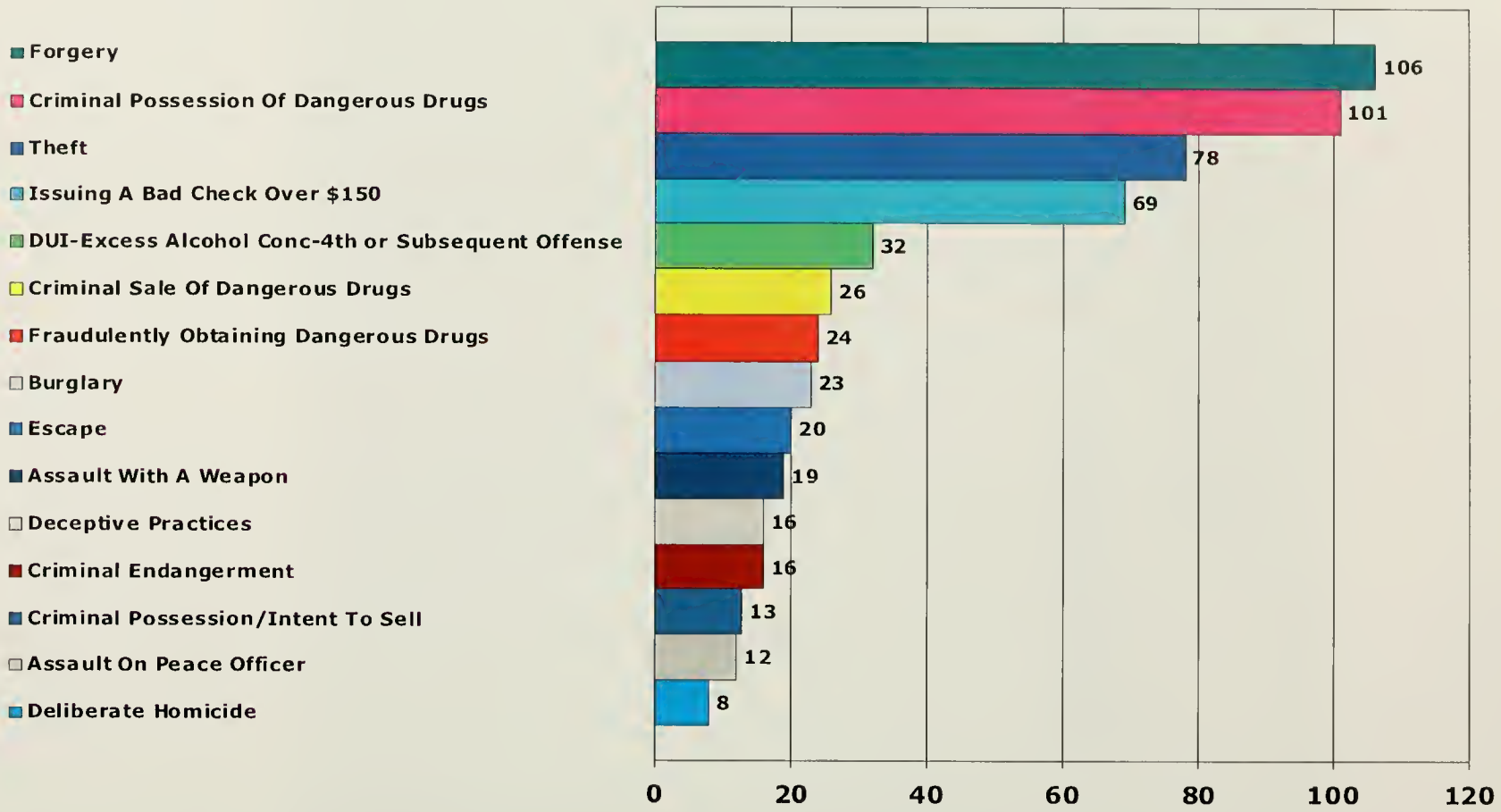
Offenders with no violent or sexual history and committing a new crime typically stay 23 months.

The overall average length of stay for men increased by 4½ months over the past six years.

Montana Women's Prison

This section contains statistical information related to offenders in the women's prison.

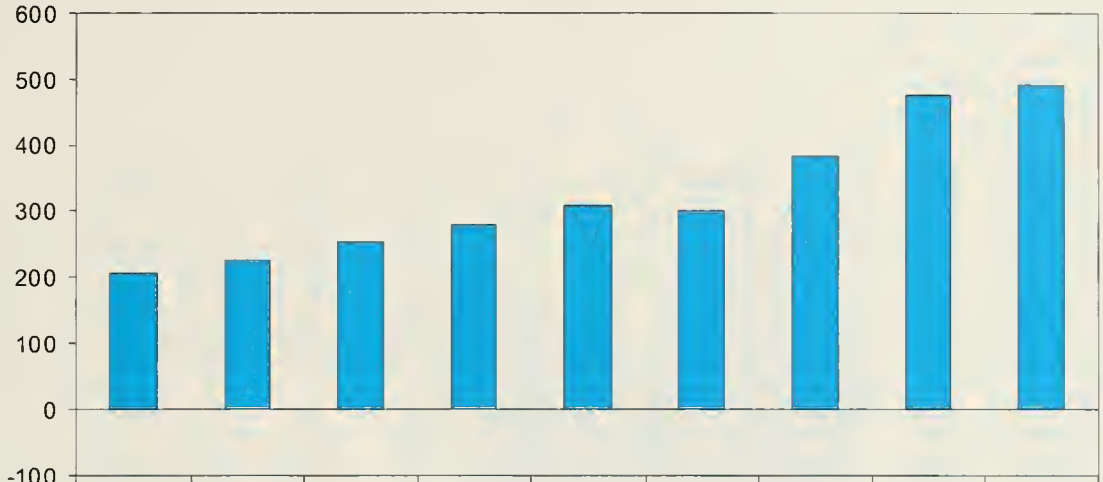
Top 15 Crimes of Inmates at Montana Women's Prison on 10/24/2006



ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/24/2006

Adult Female Institutional Fiscal Year End Population

Fiscal Years 1998 to 2006



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
% Growth		9.18%	11.95%	11.07%	10.32%	-2.90%	27.91%	23.64%	3.15%
Population	207	226	253	281	310	301	385	476	491

* Conditional Release Program Began in FY2003 Resulting in a Single Year Population Decrease

* Counts include offenders at MWP, WATCh, Connections, Prerelease, and in those held in county jails.

Count data reported by facilities at fiscal year end – Updated June 30, 2006

The growth of the female offender population in correctional facilities slowed dramatically in 2006. The 3.1 percent increase was seven times lower than the growth in 2005 and almost nine times less than the increase recorded in 2004.

Still, over the past nine years, the female institutional population grew by 137 percent to just short of 500.

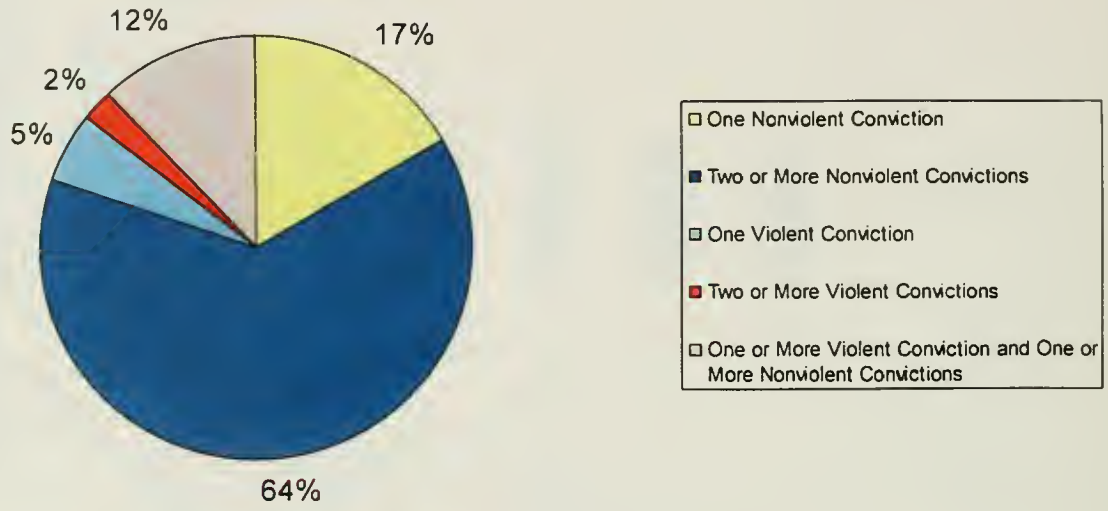
These figures, based on populations on June 30 at the end of each fiscal year, count women offenders at the Montana Women's Prison, the WATCh felony DUI treatment program, the Connections Corrections drug addiction treatment program and county jails.

The small population drop in 2003 marked the beginning of the conditional release program.

The figures for 1998-2004 differ from those in the department's previous report, which counted offenders in the community-based Intensive Supervision Program as part of the institutional population.

Conviction Profile "Snapshot" of Incarcerated Females

(Taken on 10/04/2006)



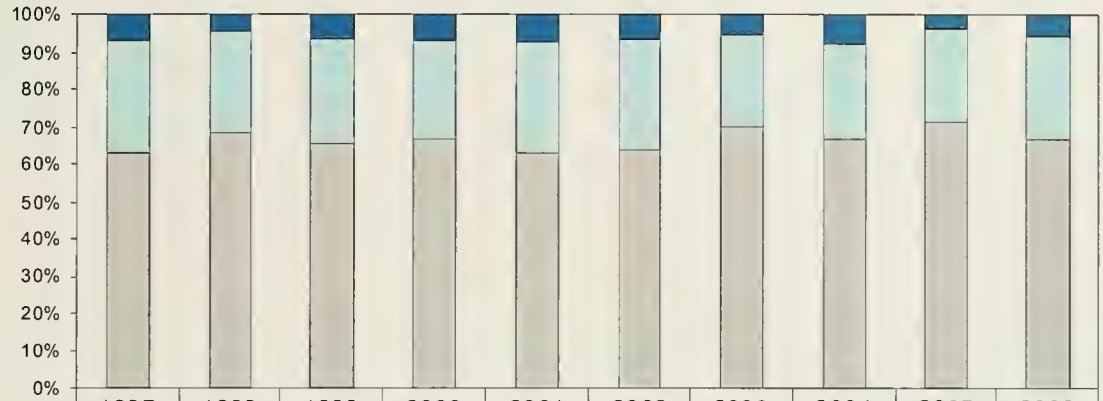
ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/04/2006

Most offenders at the Montana Women's Prison are there for nonviolent crimes. The chart above shows the original crimes for eight of every 10 women were nonviolent offenses. However, the majority of all offenders – 64 percent – have committed multiple nonviolent crimes. Many of the 17 percent convicted of just one nonviolent crime have had a series of repeated violations of the conditions of their community placements. Often those violations involve illegal drugs or alcohol.

Nineteen percent of the offenders have convictions for one or more violent crimes, and 78 percent have multiple convictions for either violent or nonviolent offenses.

Percentage of Female Admissions by Ethnicity

FY1997-FY2006



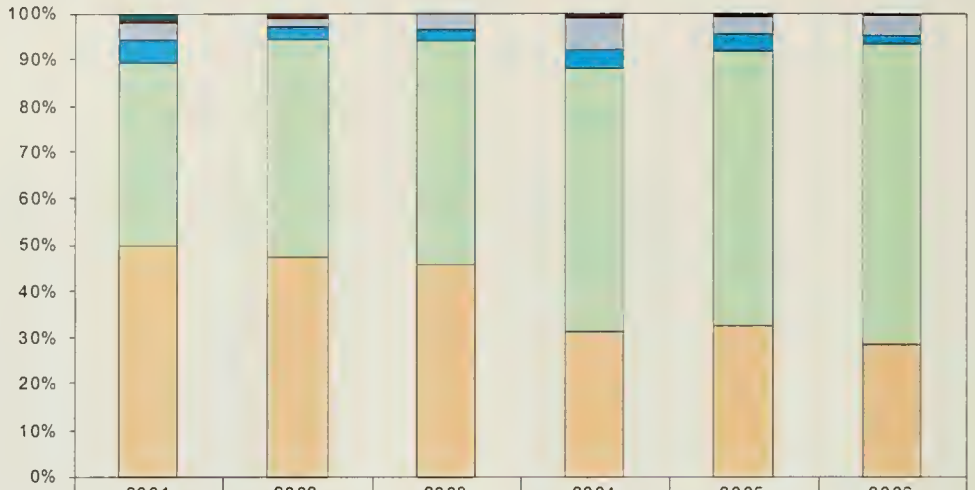
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Other	6.9%	4.1%	6.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.2%	5.0%	7.5%	3.5%	5.7%
American Indian	30.0%	27.5%	27.8%	26.3%	29.6%	30.2%	24.9%	25.9%	24.9%	27.4%
Caucasian	63.1%	68.5%	65.7%	67.0%	63.0%	64.0%	70.1%	66.6%	71.6%	66.9%

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/14/2006

The composition of the women offenders entering Montana's correctional system includes a disproportionate number of American Indians. In 2006, about 27 percent of admissions were Indian, more than four times higher than Indians' representation in Montana's overall population. The U.S. Census Bureau has reported that Indians account for 6.5 percent of the state's residents.

The pace of female Indian admissions to the correctional system has dropped only slightly from 1997 when it was 30 percent. The lowest point was about 25 percent in 2003.

Percentage of Female Admissions by Sexual, Violent & Non-Sexual/Violent and Initial Placement



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sex Offender Alternate Placement	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Sex Offender To Prison	0 6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Violent Offender To Alternate Placement	4.0%	1.9%	3.5%	6 8%	3.9%	4.4%
Violent Offender To Prison	5.1%	2.9%	2.7%	4 1%	3.7%	2.0%
Non-Sex/Violent Offender Alternate Placement	39.4%	46.9%	48.2%	56.7%	59.1%	64 8%
Non-Sex/Violent Offender To Prison	49.7%	47.4%	45.6%	31.3%	32.6%	28.5%

Sexual and Violent Offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual and Violent Offender Registry Web Site

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/19/2006

The chart above shows changing trends in how nonviolent women offenders are managed. The shrinking orange portion of each bar reflects the declining use of prison for these women and the expanding green portion demonstrates the increasing use of alternative placements for nonviolent female offenders.

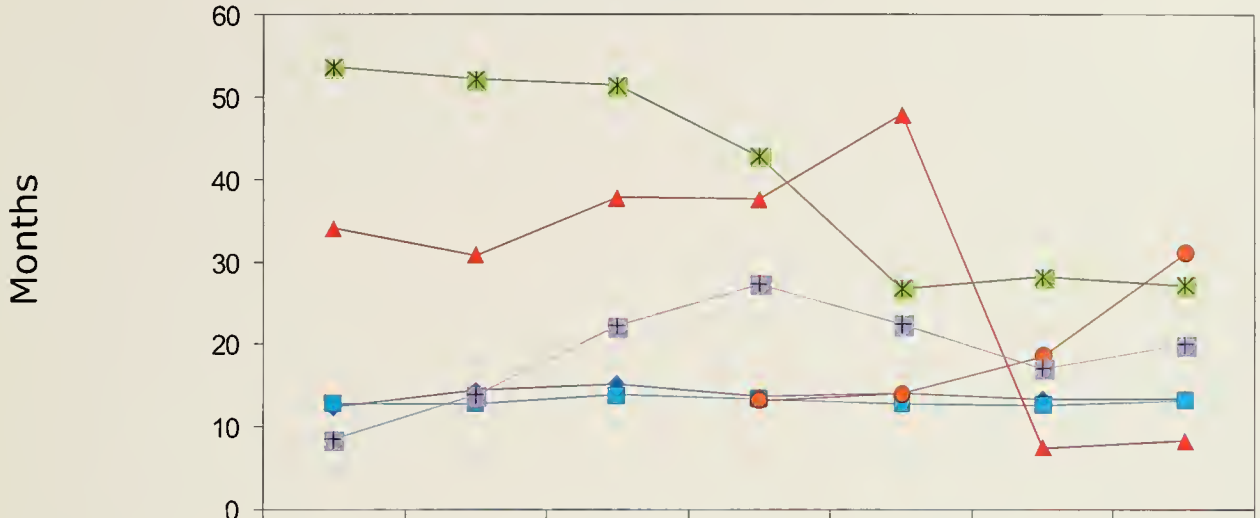
In 2001, prison was the destination for about 55.4 percent of women entering the correctional system. Five years later, that rate dropped to 31 percent..

About 93 percent of all women offenders are sentenced for crimes that involve neither a sexual nor violent offenses. Within that group, seven out of every 10 were placed in programs or facilities that are alternatives to prison. Five years earlier, 89 percent of women entering corrections had committed neither violent nor sexual crimes, yet less than half (44 percent) avoided prison.

Of the 6.7 percent convicted of a violent or sexual offense, about a third go to prison.

Female Average Length of Stay by Sexual, Violent & Non-Sexual/Violent Status

FY2000-FY2006



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non-Sexual/Violent New	12	15	15	14	14	14	14
Non-Sexual/Violent Revoke	13	13	14	14	13	13	13
Sexual New	34	31	38	38	48	8	8
Sexual Revoke	NA	NA	NA	13	14	19	31
Violent New	54	52	51	43	27	28	27
Violent Revoke	9	14	22	27	23	17	20

Sexual and Violent Offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual and Violent Offender Registry Web Site

ACIS/PRO-Files data extracted 10/25/2006

Female offenders stay an average of almost 19 months in prison, although the lengths of stay vary widely depending on the reasons for incarceration.

A woman who is a sexual offender and has her community placement revoked faces the longest average stay of 31 months. The shortest stay is for female sexual offenders committing a new crime.

A violent female offender convicted of a new crime has an average stay of 27 months and a violent offender with a revoked placement faces average prison time of 20 months. Women with neither violent nor sexual crimes on their record have average stays of 14 and 13 months, for a new crime and for revocation, respectively.

Overall, the average length of stay for women offenders has dropped 5½ months since 2000.

The sharp decline in the length of stay for sexual offenders convicted of a new crime reflects the 2005 releases of six offenders who were serving long terms.

Youth Services

This section contains statistical information related to juvenile offenders and the programming available in juvenile correctional facilities.

Recidivism is one of the most common measures of the success of correctional programs. **Table 1** shows the most recent recidivism rates for youth leaving Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility (PHYCF) and Riverside Youth Correctional Facility (RYCF), compared to rates in five other states that measure recidivism the same as Montana.

TABLE 1

FELONY RECIDIVISM Conviction on a new criminal offense							
State	MT		MN	ID	MD	FL	WA
	PHYCF	RYCF					
Recidivism Rate	9.5%	3.8%	54.1%	50.2%	43.7%	41.6%	60.9%
Period	5 yr. Average FYE02-06		3 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1.5 yrs.

Recidivism is defined as being convicted of a felony crime sometime within three years of being released from a secure facility. The rates in the table are measured annual averages over varying periods of time that reflect the latest data available. The comparisons indicate the Montana's juvenile recidivism rates are between four and 16 times lower than those in comparable states.

Restitution, which is payment to victims to compensate them for the effects of the crime, is a critical element of holding offenders accountable and teaching them responsibility for their actions. Of the two youth facilities, only Pine Hills has a restitution program at this time. Community service programs, another accountability tool, provide an opportunity for offenders to repay the community that covers the costs of adjudication and incarceration.

Table 2 shows that Pine Hills youths paid nearly $138,500 in restitution during the past five years, 2002 to 2006. The average payment has increased 48 percent, from $620 to $917, in the five years. Pine Hills youths logged 30,950 hours – the equivalent of 1,290 days – of community service in the same five-year period. At Riverside, where the population is much smaller than at Pine Hills, girls performed 3,175 hours of community service, or slightly more than 132 days. About 88 percent of the work was done on the Riverside campus.

TABLE 2

RESTITUTION											
PHYCF	FY02	FY03	FY04*	FY05	FY06	**RYCF**	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Amount Paid to Victims	$28,560	$25,329	$24,356	$27,228	$33,020	**Community Service Hours**					
Youth in the Restitution Program	46	39	29	35	36	On grounds	590	572	343.5	580.25	699.75
Community Service Hours worked	6546	5366	5534.5	7803	5701.1	Off grounds		118	141.0	93	38.5
Youth in Community Service Program	66	56	54	65	50	Total	590	690	484.5	673.25	738.25

PHYCF = Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility
RYCF = Riverside Youth Correctional Facility
YCC = Youth Community Corrections (juvenile parole, financial and program services, interstate compact, Youth Transition Centers, transportation, detention licensing)
FY = fiscal year

The state collects money from offenders' families to help offset the costs of their incarceration or participation in programs and services. The money comes from parental contributions and Social Security benefits. **Table 3** below shows that collections more than tripled in the past six years. Parental contributions, which accounted for 49 percent of the total in 2001, now represent almost 59 percent of the total collected.

TABLE 3

FY	RECOVERED CONTRIBUTIONS		
	Social Security	Parental	Totals
06	$238,539.35	$340,056.73	$578,596.08
05	$277,722.48	$329,897.64	$607,620.12
04	$251,979.75	$307,997.38	$559,977.13
03	$207,989.82	$177,861.76	$385,851.58
02	$141,568.05	$140,709.99	$282,278.04
01	$ 89,940.46	$ 86,156.49	$176,096.95

Montana's two youth facilities have had significant success in their educational programs, both of which are accredited by the state Board of Public Education. The institutions measure improvement based on test scores in reading, language and math that establish the grade level at which students are performing. **Table 4** shows that, at Pine Hills, students improved by about one grade level in each of the past three years. At Riverside, where test scores were first collected in 2005, girls advanced by one grade level in two subjects the first year and averaged a 2½-grade improvement in 2006.

Pine Hills awarded 88 GEDs and 13 high school diplomas over the three years and Riverside issued seven GEDs and 4 high school diplomas in 2005 and 2006.

TABLE 4

EDUCATION						
PRE & POST TESTING - Grade level raised within 90 days				Grade level raised within 180 days		
Subject	PHYCF			RYCF		
	FY04	FY05	FY06	Data Collection started in FY05. Data not available for FY 03 & 04	FY05	FY06
Reading Comprehension	1.1	1.0	0.7		1.0	2.7
Language Expression	0.8	1.1	1.1		1.01	1.4
Math Computation	1.0	1.2	1.3		0	3.32
GEDs	36	31	21		3	4
Diplomas	5	3	5		4	0

Youth Community Corrections, which includes those juvenile offenders not in Pine Hills or Riverside, assists youth in getting an education and finding jobs. **Table 5** shows 23 juveniles obtained high school diploma during the past three years and 74 more received GEDs. Another 28 were enrolled in college in that time, reflecting a three-fold increase in the number attending post-secondary schools from 2004 to 2006. A total of 197 youths remained employed for at least 90 days.

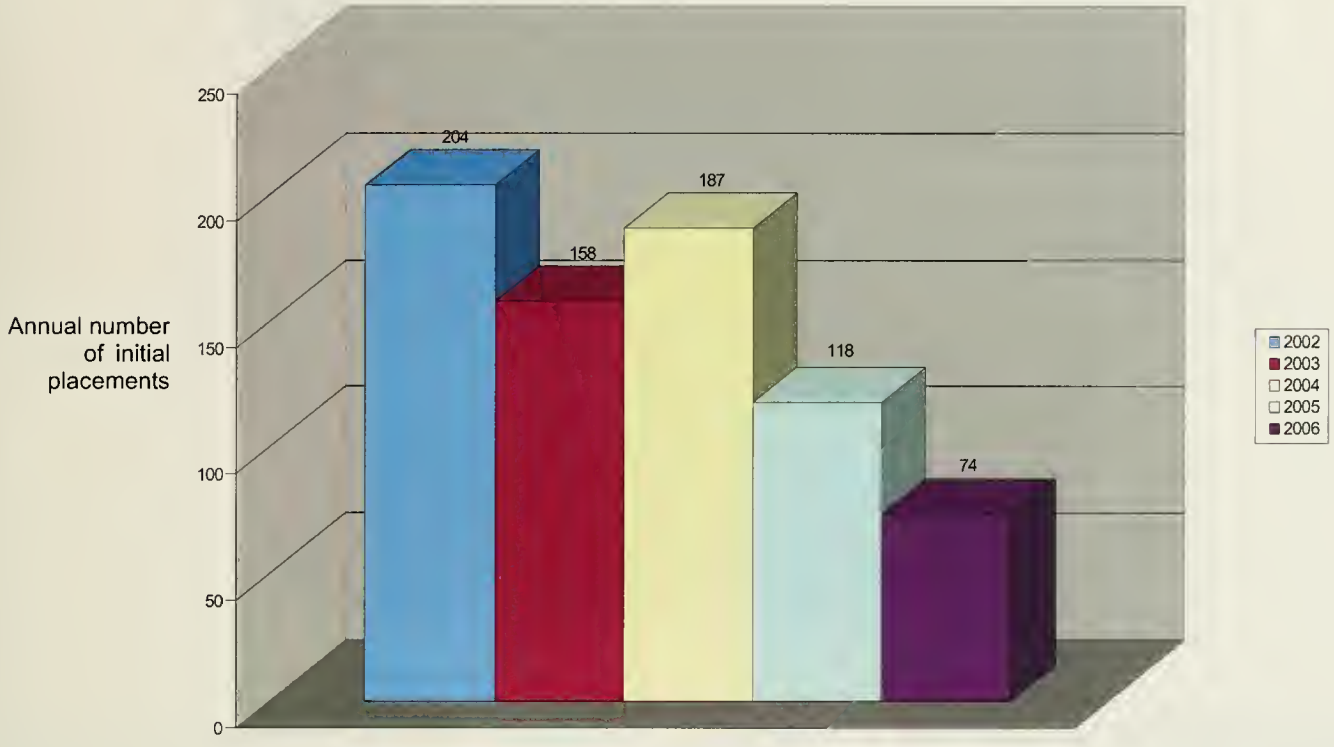
TABLE 5

YOUTH COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (YCC)								
	Diploma/ Equivalency		Restitution Paid	Enrolled in College	Employment Maintained		Interstate Compact	
FY	High School	GED			90 days	180 days	From other states	To other states
04	8	21	From FY04-06 Total Paid $53,438.75	4	34	15	116	113
05	8	32		12	54	23	96	73
06	7	21		12	47	24	121	86

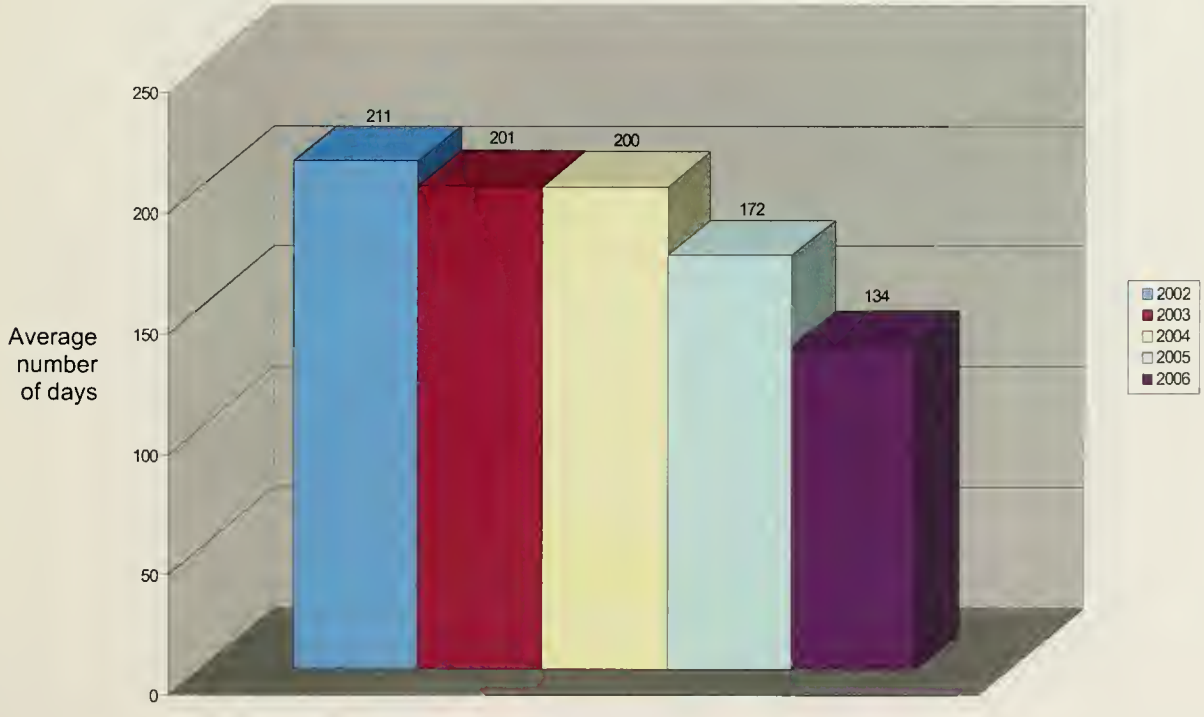
Few juveniles at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Center end up in prison. During the five years ending Dec. 31, 2003, about 7 percent of those youth entered Montana State Prison. Less than 1 percent of new admissions to the prison had been in Pine Hills during that period, the latest for which data is available.

Sex offender treatment at the Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility has proven very successful. Of 95 sex offenders admitted to since the new building opened in April 2000, 74 were released or completed their sentences. Just one of those had his community placement revoked for a technical violation or committed a new sexual offense, a success rate of more than 98 percent.

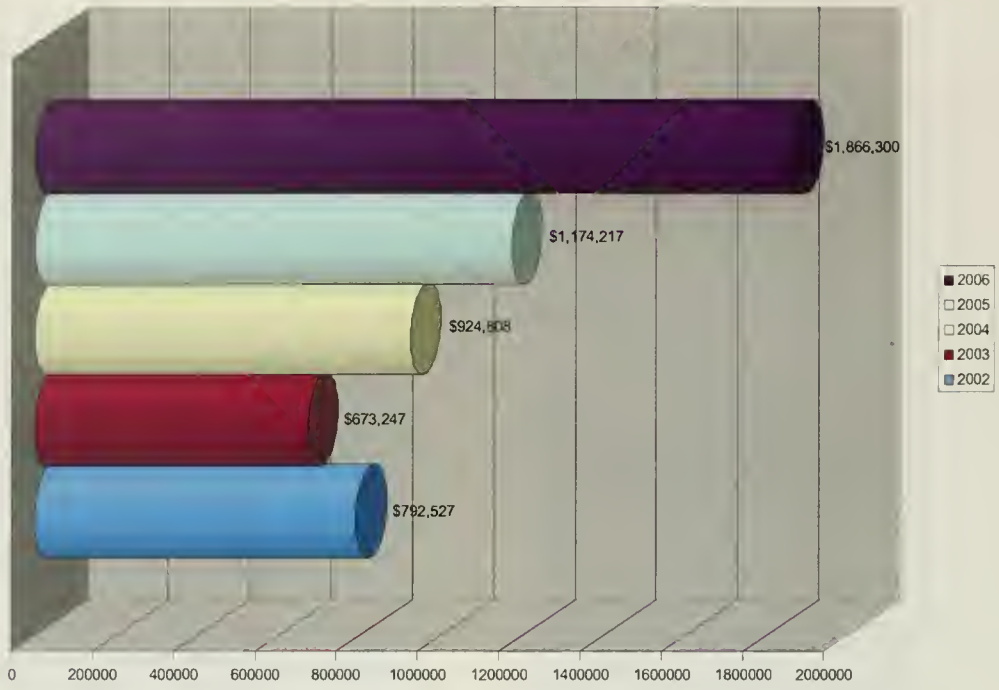
The Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program (JDIP), which relies on various community prevention services to keep youth out of trouble, has worked in Montana. This can be measured by initial placements in various programs, such as family foster care, group homes, shelter care and residential treatment. Overall spending for initial placements dropped 26 percent between 2001 and 2005, from $6.6 million to $4.8 million. The following table shows a 64 percent decline in initial placements for juveniles from 2002 to 2006.



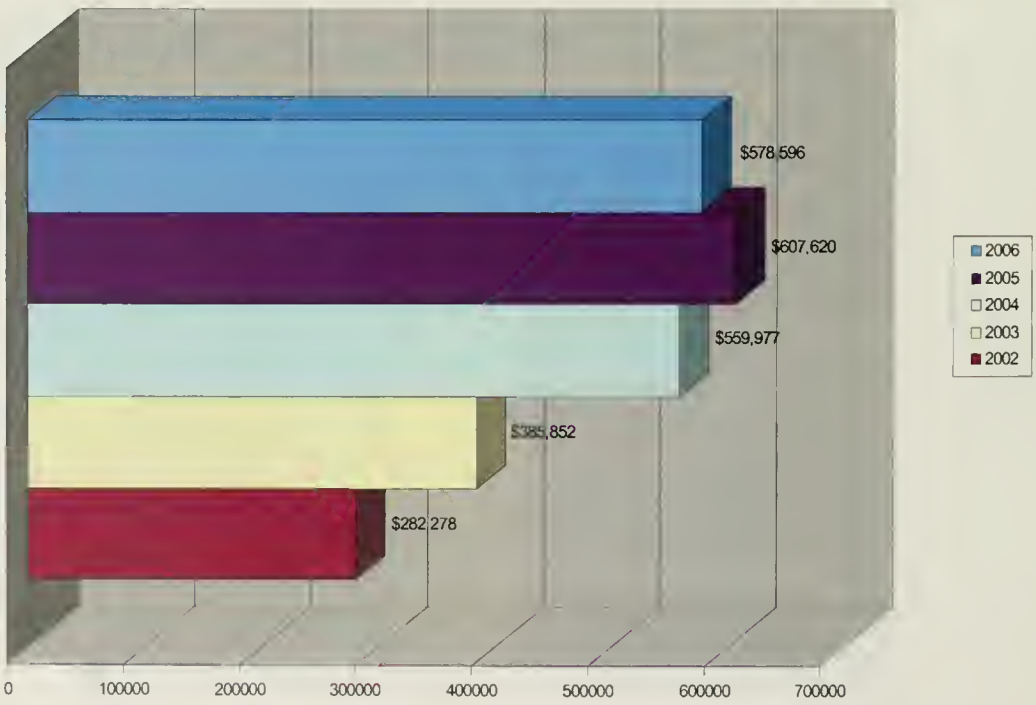
Not only are fewer youths needing placement in programs, those juveniles requiring placement are spending less time in these various programs. The table below illustrates a 36 percent drop in the average number of days, from 211 in 2002 to 134 in 2006.



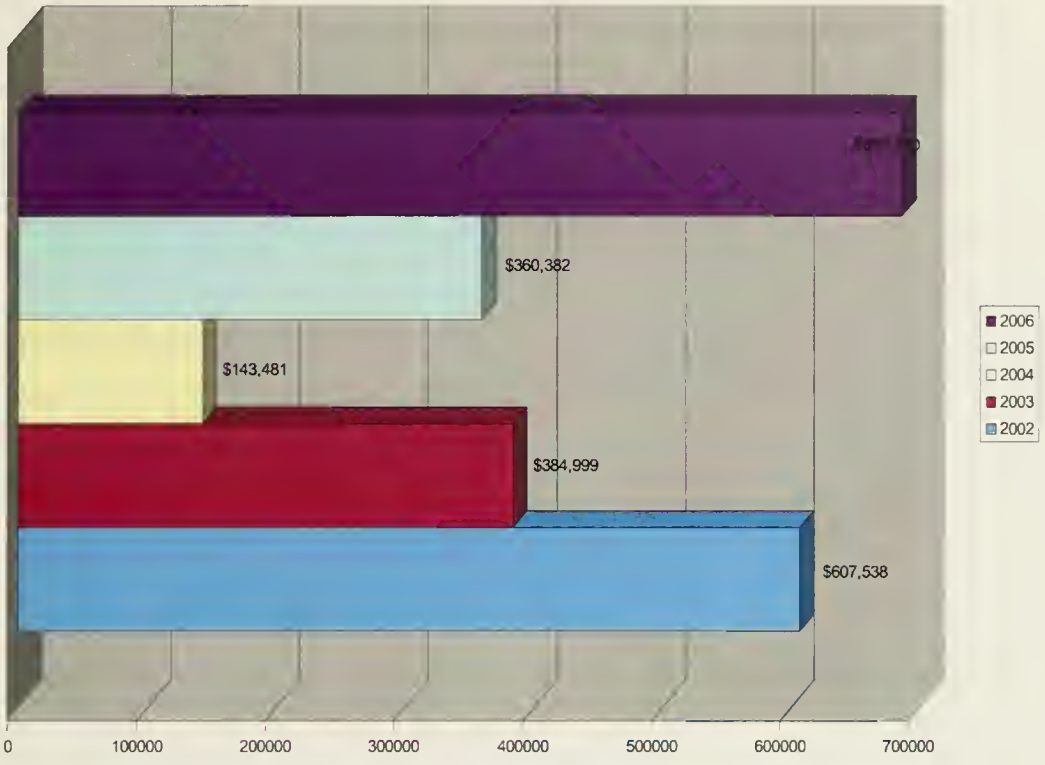
A significant growth in preventive incentive funds paid to judicial districts in recent years has allowed the development of more community programs that divert youths from being placed in more-costly programs outside their homes. This not only saves money by avoiding higher-priced alternatives, but also results in better treatment for the youths. The following table shows a more than doubling of this incentive funding during the past five years, from about $793,000 to more than $1.8 million.



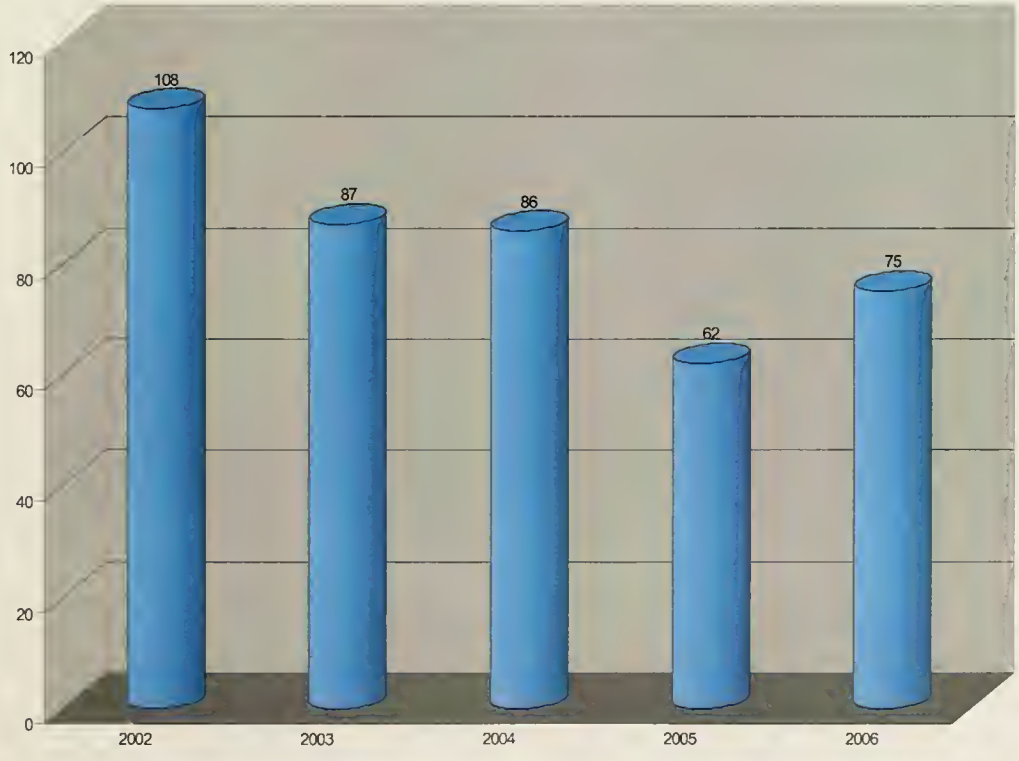
Regional administrative officers collect money from families of youths to help reduce the need for more general fund support of youth placement programs and state correctional facilities. The money is collected for youths on probation and youth in secure care in the form of parental contributions and attachment of Social Security benefits. The amount of collections, as shown in the following table, has more than doubled in five years, from about $282,000 to almost 579,000.



The program remains financially sound. A balance has always existed in the $1 million contingency fund even after all requests for money have been met. The table below shows the balance in 2006 was the highest in five years.



The bottom-line effect of this program is seen in the decreasing number of admissions to expensive secure-care facilities for youth. The following table indicates the number of new admissions to the Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility fell 30 percent, from 108 to 75, during the past five years. This decline has allowed closing of a housing unit at the Miles City facility.



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